FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 121

24 June 1985

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Discovery Laser Experiment Successfully Conducted AA 1
Military Aim of Shuttle Program Criticized AA 1
[Col Chernyshev in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 19 Jun]
Bovin Calls Into Question Defensive Role of SDI AA 3
[IZVESTIYA 18 Jun]

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

PRAVDA on Aims of Upcoming CEMA Meeting in Warsaw BB 1
[Editorial Article, 24 Jun]
Bloc Unity Urged, Nationalism Denounced BB 2
[Vladimirov in PRAVDA 21 Jun]

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

'International Situation: Questions & Answers' CC 1
[Lavrentyev, Shiryayev]
CEMA Cooperation CC 1
CEMA Proposal to EEC CC 2
U.S. Sanctions on Nicaragua CC 2
Israel's Withdrawal From Lebanon CC 3
U.S. Plans for Easter Island CC 4
Weekly 'International Observers Roundtable' CC 5
[Andrianov, Volskiy, Nekrasov]
Trident's D-5; Alaska Submarine CC 5
SALT II Treaty CC 6
Militarization of Space CC 7
U.S. Policy in Nicaragua, DRA CC 10
TWA 847 Hijacking CC 11
Physicians Against Nuclear War Hold Symposium CC 12

UNITED STATES & CANADA

U.S. Military Units Reportedly in East Beirut A 1
Paris: Gorbachev Asks Al-Asad To Influence Birri A 1
Amal's Hayder: Hostages Possibly Outside Beirut A 1
[Belgrade]

TASS Reports U.S. Air Force Flights Over Lebanon A 2
U.S. 'Demands Revenge'; Passions 'Running High' A 2
[Seyful-Mulyukov]
Hijack Used To Organize Show of Military Strength A 3
[Demchenko in PRAVDA 22 Jun]
Lapin: One Can Not Justify Hijacking of TWA 847 A 4
U.S. Violence Begets Violence; Hijack Not Condoned A 4
[Pozner]
Beglov: Hijack Unacceptable, Tied to U.S. Policy A 5
U.S. Stands on Hijack, Frankfurt Bomb Contrasted A 6
[Bogomolov in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 22 Jun]
State Department Shooting, Lax Security Viewed A 7
PRAVDA Notes Killing of Marines in El Salvador A 8
[22 Jun]
TASS: U.S. Shares Responsibility for Deaths A 8
U.S. 'Banking on Terror' in Nicaragua, Elsewhere A 9
[Kornilov]
U.S. Preparations To Invade Nicaragua Reported A 10
Bush Tour Presents 'New Threats' to West Europe A 10
[L. Ponomarev]

SOUTH ASIA

Gandhi Orders Inquiry Into Airliner Crash D 1
Call for Iran, Pakistan To End Interference in DRA D 1
U.S. Support of Pakistan-PRC Nuclear Ties D 2
[PRAVDA 16 Jun]

WESTERN EUROPE

Peace Council Head Comments on Antonov Trial G 1
Moscow Details Agca, Mafia Links With P-2 Group G 1
TASS: Agca Case Crumbling, Role of West Exposed G 2

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Gorbachev Reportedly Asks Al-Asad To Help on Hijacking H 1
[Paris]
Al-Asad Departs After Rest, Holiday H 1
Moscow TV Shows Departure H 1
PRAVDA Reports Lebanon Events, Hijacking Demands H 2
[20 Jun]
Need For Arab, Palestinian Unity Stressed H 2
[Demchenko]

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

TASS Statement Condemns RSA Actions in South Africa J 1
[PRAVDA 24 Jun]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

PRAVDA Calls for Party Discipline, Renewal R 1
[20 Jun]
Ryzhkov Visits Smolensk, Presents Award to City R 3
[PRAVDA 24 Jun]
Address by Ryzhkov R 4
Aliyev Tours Tatar ASSR, Examines Progress R 6
Aliyev Opens Health Conference, Reads Greetings R 7
Grishin Reports on Youth Festival Preparations R 7
Justice Official on Economic Crimes, Drunkenness R 8
Gorbachev Economic Speech Published in Pamphlet R 10
Shevardnadze Addresses Georgian Party Meeting R 11
Shevardnadz Speaks at Jubilee Meeting R 11
Vagris Elected Chairman of Latvian Presidium R 11
Latvia Holds Extraordinary Session on Law, Order R 11

DISCOVERY LASER EXPERIMENT SUCCESSFULLY CONDUCTED

LD212051 Moscow World Service in English 2000 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] The U.S. Air Force has conducted an experiment on the "star wars" program involving a space shuttle Discovery. A laser beam from earth intercepted a spaceship in orbit and was reflected by a mirror installed on board. During this manipulation the possibility of intercepting warheads of an intercontinental missile in flight was checked.

The creation of an antimissile defense with space-based elements is against the 1972 Soviet-American treaty. In the future it is planned to devote two space shuttle flights annually to testing space weapons.

MILITARY AIM OF SHUTTLE PROGRAM CRITICIZED

PM211516 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Jun 85 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Reserve Colonel V. Chernyshev, candidate of technical sciences: "The Pentagon's Dangerous Adventurism: What the Shuttle Space Program Conceals"]

[Text] With each launch of the reusable shuttle, U.S. propaganda tries to dazzle the man in the street with some new sensation. That was also the aim of the announcement that one crew would include... a senator. The senator in question was J. Garn, chairman of the Senate subcommittee handling the allocation of appropriations for NASA. The senator himself has stated that he wished to "see for himself" what the U.S. taxpayers' money was being spent on.

Discovery's latest flight includes a 28-year-old Saudi prince, a nephew of King Fahd. The prince, the U.S. press reports enthusiastically, will be taking photographs in space and will give an "account of the rise of the new noon" from beyond the clouds. Beautiful and poetic, is it not? A senator and a prince aboard space ships!

Even President R. Reagan himself was moved and asked Senator Garn to intercede with NASA to allow him, Reagan that is, to go into space during his term of office. A fairly mild and quite harmless joke, completely unlike when the President "let slip" about the beginning of the nuclear bombing of the Soviet Union during a radio voice test. Those and similar reports may seem to the uninformed reader like a peaceful, soothing refrain. And not only to the uninformed! They are also designed to conceal the shuttle program's true aims behind hypocritical verbiage, aims that are far from harmless.

Shuttle-type spacecraft have been assigned an extremely important role in Reagan's "star wars" program. The current U.S. Administration has raised the militarization of space to the level of state policy. It was therefore no coincidence that a shuttle commander, Colonel Jack Loesma, stated with a soldier's typical bluntness: "Space is a place from which the whole world can be kept in fear." That was something which Senator Garn preferred to ignore after "seeing for himself" what is happening in space.

The aims of the Pentagon and of U.S. policy as a whole in the space sphere are set out with particular frankness in the U.S. Air Force combat manual "Military Space Doctrine," which was intended for internal use but appeared in THE WASHINGTON POST. Now something more serious can be seen behind the mask of hypocrisy.

It emerges from the document in question that the United States is pursuing a policy which sets out to "achieve superiority in space." Space, according to the manual, is a place where the U.S. Air Force can "carry out or back up all its operations and tasks" and also "establish the potential for conducting protracted military actions." It goes on: "Such systems can ensure that targets on earth or in space can be hit." That is what the document claims.

How cynical can you be? Whereas for many years the Pentagon has been stating that it deploys systems in space designed to "support" military actions -- observation, reconnaissance, missile launch detection, navigation and communications, meteorological, and other satellites -- now it is talking openly about space systems performing combat functions or, in other words, space strike weapons.

The implementation of those adventurist and very dangerous plans requires systems ensuring a massive (and I stress massive) military penetration of space. The shuttle spacecraft, intended to take military loads into near-earth orbit, is just such a system.

Brigadier General (D. Kutino), spokesman of the U.S. Air Force Space Command, stated bluntly when addressing a U.S. Congressional subcommittee that reusable spacecraft are to transport in all up to 3,000 tons of military cargo into space by the end of this decade and are to become "space transporters." For whom? The answer is simple: for the Pentagon.

The U.S. military intends to complete the operational deployment of the shuttle system by the late eighties. By that time, the foreign press reports, three launch sites should be operational: two at the Kennedy Space Center and one at Vandenberg Air Force Base in California. The special take-off and landing complex for military flights at Vandenberg Air Force Base should be operational by next October and Discovery's first takeoff from there is planned for March 1986. Almost $3 billion has been spent on creating that complex for the U.S. Air Force. The air base garrison already numbers over 14,000 men.

The Defense Department is at present building a "joint space operations center" costing over $1.4 billion in the Colorado Springs (Colorado State) region. An "aerospace defense center," equipped with around 100 computers, is being built inside galleries at a depth of 500 meters inside Cheyenne Mountain (also Colorado). This center is under the control of the U.S. Armed Forces' Joint Space Command. Foreign observers comment that the commissioning of these centers should ensure the monitoring of the situation in space, the choice and implementation of measures designed to "protect our own satellites," and the use of the shuttle space system for military purposes.

While formulating its plans for the militarization of space, the U.S. Administration is also trying to involve other countries in their implementation. In particular, it is widely known that Washington has been badgering its NATO allies to take part in the militarization of space. The shuttle program is no exception. U.S. representatives have been holding talks with Chile concerning the use of the Mataveri airfield on Easter Island for "emergency" landings by the shuttle.

In February 1985 the U.S. President signed a National Security Council directive on the use of the shuttle program for military purposes. According to a recently published schedule 41 shuttle flights are planned before the end of 1987. Within that program "15 top secret flights" are planned.

The Pentagon is planning to use the shuttle to carry out a broad range of tasks:

The conducting of experiments aimed at developing space-based weapons systems; intelligence work; the interception and inspection of "foreign" satellites; the delivery of military satellites and space weapon elements into near-earth orbit; the servicing, repair, and refueling of military satellites and combat space platforms in orbit; and the assembly of large-scale military space installations in orbit. The possibility is also being examined of using the shuttle spacecraft to carry weapons designed to destroy space installations, to deploy so-called space mines in orbit, and to deliver strikes against "particularly important targets on earth."

The Pentagon proposes paying particular attention within the shuttle program's framework to testing and developing elements of an extensive space-based ABM system. It is planned first to test observation systems, location-finding systems, and target-acquisition and kill-confirmation systems. As General James Abrahamson, director of the "star wars" program, stated in an interview in the Italian newspaper IL TEMPO, they will be testing an early warning system designed to detect missiles in the initial phase of flight, a system for identifying missiles in the passive phase of their trajectory, infrared missile tracking monitors, an optical mirror system, and so forth.

In addition to carrying a Saudi prince, by the way, the Discovery craft which took off on 17 June is also carrying a special experimental piece of apparatus -- a prototype element of a laser weapon. According to THE WASHINGTON POST, some variants of the space-based ABM system contain large mirrors deployed in orbit which receive powerful beams for earth-based lasers and deflect them toward Soviet missiles with the aim of destroying them.

Even that is not all, however; on orders from the Pentagon plans are being drawn up to produce manned for unmanned space systems which could be operated both from earth and from space platforms or from large transport aircraft. The plan is to use them to deliver strikes from space against strategic targets on earth, to perform ABM tasks, to "inspect" installations in orbit, and so forth.

Such are the facts. The Pentagon's "space transporters" pose a serious danger since they are a basic element in the system of facilities designed to implement America's adventurist plans to create space strike systems and turn space into a zone of combat operations. That is why the task of preventing an arms race in space is becoming increasingly urgent and one of the most important areas of the struggle to eliminate the threat of world war.

"There is no people on earth," Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has stressed, "who are not alarmed by the U.S. plans to militarize space. That alarm is profoundly justified. Let us examine matters realistically: The implementation of those plans would undermine the disarmament talks and drastically increase the threat of a truly global; all-destructive military conflict. Anyone capable of assessing the situation objectively and who sincerely wants to preserve peace cannot fail to oppose the 'star wars' plans."

BOVING CALLS INTO QUESTION DEFENSIVE ROLE OF SDI

PM201219 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by IZVESTIYA political observer A. Bovin: "Yet Another Washington Lie"]

[Text] Since the day of its announcement the U.S. Presdient's so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI), which has become firmly established in the modern political lexicon as the "star wars" program, has been under fire.

The prospect of the spread of the arms race to space and of a corresponding further destabilization of the international situation scares many Americans and their allies. The opponents of SDI cogently argue that even the distant approaches to its implementation are fraught with the intensification of the threat of war. The White House, in turn, is seeking to muster a body of arguments in favor of the necessity and beneficial nature of SDI.

One of the chief arguments is as follows: The measures that are being implemented within the framework of the President's "initiative" should not perturb or frighten anyone; these measures are solely of a defensive nature and therefore threaten no one. "...The nonnuclear destructive power is intended to destroy Soviet missiles...," U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger said. "In no sense is it a weapons system; it is not designed to kill people or to attack targets on earth. Its sole purpose is to use nonnuclear power to destroy missiles in the air." Then there is almost an invocation in the same vein: "SDI is not an arms race, it has nothing to do with arms at all, and it is not even a weapon. It is a harmless means of destroying weapons." The impression is that in the next minute the minister would not only be wringing tears of emotion out of the readers of THE WASHINGTON POST, but would be weeping over his own words...

Now let us try to get down to the bottom of it. Since we are talking about a U.S. "initiative," U.S. plans, and U.S. intentions, let us listen first of all to the Americans themselves.

We will begin with the general approach of U.S. military men to space and to hostilities in near-earth space. There is no whiff of any defensive emphasis here. "Space is the new high-altitude battlefield," Lieutenant General R. Henry, former deputy commander of the U.S. Air Force Space Command, claims. "You don't need a vivid imagination to see that the country that controls space can control the world," U.S. Under Secretary of the Air Force E. Aldridge said. "We must acquire various potentials for waging hostilities — 'earth-space,' 'space-space,' and 'space-earth'," General R. Marsh, U.S. Air Force Systems Command chief, explained. Obviously, what he should have said was "harmless hostilities," but in 1983 General Marsh did not know what Secretary Weinberger would be saying in 1985...

Suppose the generals are expressing their own personal "offensive" viewpoint which is distinct from Washington's official "defensive" positions. Such an assumption would be very hard to prove. Information has been leaked to the U.S. press about secret "directives in the sphere of defense in 1984-1988." This Pentagon document proclaims that the United States must prepare to "effectively wage war" from space, for which space systems will be created to "transfer forces to space and from space."

Not so long ago THE WASHINGTON POST quoted extracts from a U.S. Air Force manual signed by Air Force Chief of Staff General C. Gabriel. "Space," U.S. military airmen are taught, "is the outer perimeter of the operational aerospace medium. Space, as part of this medium, provides unlimited potential and opportunities for military operations..." The Air Force, the manual says, "will maintain U.S. technical superiority in the aerospace sphere and will provide the potential for protracted hostilities through the creation of means of waging combat operations in space." It is the purpose of the "star wars" program to accelerate the creation of such means.

In this light, in the light of the statements and documents cited above, the claims that the President's "initiative" is geared to the creation of "harmless" and exclusively defensive systems sound rather hypocritical, to put it midly.

The problem were are considering has other, more concrete dimensions. While praising SDI to the skies, the U.S. Administration is at the same time emphasizing that in no way does the "star wars" program lessen the need for new offensive weapons systems.

Two new types of ICBM's (MX and Midgetman), a new Trident-II sea-based strategic missile, 2 new types of heavy bombers (B-1B and "Stealth"), and long-range cruise missiles of all types are in the pipeline.

What is happening then? Well, while apparently placing the emphasis on defense and erecting a shield that is "not even a weapon," the Americans are at the same time refining offensive facilities and sharpening the sword. Why? The answer is really very simple: The United States intends to acquire the potential to launch an offensive, to wage a "victorious' nuclear missile war. "Instead," Senator E. Kennedy said, "of being seen as part of a defensive strategy, the development of a ramified ABM system can only be regarded by the other side as an offensive step." And that's exactly what it is.

This is not just because the "other side" naturally has its own particular perception of the situation, but because the objective content of U.S. plans and actions poses a threat. At the beginning of the year it was reported that the U.S. Congress Office of Technology Assessment had prepared a report saying: "The proposed aim of strategic defense is to ensure a sufficiently powerful defense which would enable the United States to create a serious threat of the use of offensive nuclear weapons..."

So it is "defense" to pose the threat of an offensive, and many people in the United States are aware of this. In late 1983 Robert Aldridge's book "First Strike: The Pentagon's Strategy for Nuclear War" was published over there. If it becomes possible for the United States, the author writes, to intercept "all the Soviet bombers and missiles, with the USSR unable to defend itself against a U.S. attack, the United States will have gained the freedom to attack with impunity... By supplementing the strategic missiles which are capable of destroying missile silos and the antisubmarine warface facilities, antimissile defense nudges the United States toward a disabling first-strike potential."

An editorial article in THE NEW YORK TIMES was more cautious but, nonetheless, spoke quite plainly: the President's "initiative" may, although this is not admitted, place America in a situation "where it might threaten a surprise attack and reap the fruits of 'nuclear blackmail'." New York University professor (Mitio Kaku): "The advocates of nuclear war say that a first strike by the United States, no matter how successful, would never be able to destroy all the Soviet counterstrike forces. That is where space weapons must come in. The 10-20 percent of Soviet missiles which may survive a U.S. first strike can be shot down using a laser ABM system. In the jargon of the nuclear war advocates, this is called 'strategic defense'."

If they know this in America, they know it in Moscow too. When we in the Soviet Union hear persistent assurances that the purpose of the "star wars" program is defense and defense alone, we cannot take such assurances seriously. They contradict the real state of affairs and contradict the entire logic of U.S. strategic thinking, as well as the actual potential that lies in the "star wars" program.

According to the experts, including Americans, the "defensive" systems that are being put up into space to destroy missiles could easily be used for strikes against satellites and for strikes from space at ground targets. "The system of space combat stations, which is meant to halt a nuclear attack," Doctor (J. Razer), vice-president of the Kaman Aerospace Corporation, stated, "may, moreover, possess the potential to attack selected targets in space, in the atmosphere, and on the earth's surface." The "targets" they name are tankers, oil storage facilities, power stations, wheeled military vehicles, and so forth; they also talk about being able to use powerful lasers to start forest fires, burn fields and grain stores, and cause fires in cities. All this shows that the weapon systems which are called defensive and "not even weapons at all" are actually space strike means.

Of course, the U.S. Administration flatly denies any aggressive intentions on its part. R. Reagan has said more than once that the United States does not want to acquire a first-strike potential and will not attempt to create one, but it is difficult to believe the President because his words too often conflict with his actions and because these words are definitely at odds with the general principles of U.S. nuclear strategy which is seeking to transform nuclear weapons into an acceptable instrument of foreign policy, to "minimize" the threat of the destruction of the United States, and secure a "victory" in a nuclear missile war. "Anyone who wants to prevent a nuclear war," C. Weinberger remarked, "must be in a position to win it." They are "preventing" by preparing to win. . . .

One well-known U.S. nuclear "strategist" (K. Grey), president of the National Institute of State Politics, prefers to manage without reservations about "prevention." The United States must plan the "defeat of the Soviet Union," he insists, "and at a price that will not prevent economic improvement in our country. Washington nust formulate the aims of the war which will ultimately envisage the creation of a postwar world order compatible with Western ideals. . .The combination of offensive means for a strike against armed forces, civil defense, and antimissile and air defense should help limit U.S. losses to approximately 20 million people, which will make U.S. strategic threats more convincing."

In such a system of strategic coordinates the President's "initiative" is inevitably a program for equipping the United States with a new type of first-strike weapon -- a space weapon -- and a means of destroying strategic military parity and establishing U.S. superiority over the Soviet Union. Any other assessment of the situation would be a dangerous illusion. This is confirmed by the Americans' arguments cited above.

The fact that the U.S. plans are bound to fail is another matter. The Soviet Union will not permit any change in the strategically significant correlation of forces or any violation of the strategic military balance, but we do not want to compete in a space arms race or any other arms race. Not because we are frightened of losing but because no one can win it. This is what determines the Soviet position in Geneva -- a position of tough resistance to all attempts at the militarization of space.

PRAVDA ON AIMS OF UPCOMING CEMA MEETING IN WARSAW

PM231854 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jun 85 First Edition p 4

[Editorial Article: "Following a Common Course to a Single Goal"]

[Text] The 40th meeting of the CEMA session opens in Warsaw tomorrow. CEMA's supreme body which meets at least once a year examines questions of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation, and determines the main directions of the council's activity. The Warsaw meeting will undoubtedly also make its contribution to the further strengthening of fraternal cooperation.

The most important task of the CEMA countries' cooperation at the present stage consists in ensuring the accelerated transition of the national economy onto the footing of intensive development. Objective necessity requires an all-around enhancement of the efficiency of economic activity, the attainment of the most advanced scientific and technical positions in the world, the evening out of the fraternal countries' levels of development, the guaranteeing of further growth of the people's prosperity, and the strengthening of defense capability in the face of imperialism's aggressive forces. This is the essence of the strategic course mapped out by the CEMA countries.

At the present time the basic work on coordinating the national economic plans of the socialist community states for the forthcoming 5-year period is drawing to a close -- this coordination is the chief instrument for arriving at a concerted economic policy. A comprehensive program for the scientific and technical progress of the CEMA member-countries is being prepared for the next three or four 5-year periods and is required to summarize joint actions for the speediest mastering of the latest achievements of science and technology and for their introduction into production. Bilateral programs for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation are being devised and adopted, and a number of major multilateral agreements are being prepared on production sharing and the joint exploitation of natural resources.

The CEMA countries are giving preference to the development of machine building, with a view to increasing its rate of growth by 50-100 percent in the next 5-year plan period, raising the technical standard of products being manufactured, taking a decisive step forward in the development of robotics and in the broad application of microprocessors in the national economy, making a rapid transition to new generations of machine technology capable of revolutionizing production, and bringing about a sharp rise in labor productivity and return on investment. Much work is being done on deepening specialization and coproduction of resource-saving equipment and on the development of resource-saving technology.

While deepening the international socialist division of labor, the fraternal countries are expanding mutually advantageous cooperation with other states, especially developing states, thus contributing in every way to the boosting of their national economies.

The ongoing development of the socialist community countries is being carried out under conditions of the strengthening of their unity and cohesiveness. This is also confirmed by the process, now under way, of preparing for and holding routine congresses of the ruling communist and worker parties, whose general strategic course serves as a sure guarantee for the unswerving forward movement of our peoples toward the goal which has been mapped out.

BLOC UNITY URGED, NATIONALISM DENOUNCED

PM211536 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jun 85 First Edition pp 3, 4

[O. Vladimirov article under the rubric "Questions of Theory": "Leading Factor in the World Revolutionary Process"]

[Text] The period since the 26th congress has been filled with great theoretical and practical activity by the Communist Party. The decisions of the congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums have enriched Marxism-Leninism with new theoretical and political conclusions on fundamental problems of the USSR's social development the socialist community, and international relations.

In the revolutionary process the leading factor in international life -- the world socialist system -- and that system's cohesive nucleus, the socialist community, are showing themselves to be the most significant force in the class respect.

"An increasingly important task," M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, noted at the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum, "is the improvement and enrichment of cooperation in every possible way, the development of all-around ties with the fraternal socialist countries, the ensuring of close collaboration among them in the political, economic, ideological, defense, and other spheres, and concern for organically combining the national and international interests of all members of the great community."

The Soviet Union, as the plenum noted, seeks to consistently strengthen interconnections and develop cooperation with other socialist countries too, including the People's Republic of China.

It is less than 4 decades since the world socialist system emerged and the community of socialist states began to be formed. Forty years is not a long time, so the fraternal countries' successes and the historical advantages of the socialist system, which are based on the implementation of its inherent general laws [zakonomernosti], stand out all the more sharply.

The socialist community is a tremendous achievement by world socialism. Its members take part in jointly created interstate organizations, the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, coordinate their actions on the main questions of international relations, and develop cooperation on a bilateral and multilateral basis. These relations are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, socialist internationalism, class solidarity, friendship and cooperation, mutual trust, comradely mutual assistance, and equality and sovereignty. The socialist community sets an example of truly fraternal ties between peoples.

Our party has repeatedly emphasized that the existence of a community of socialist states consistently upholding Leninist principles of foreign policy is a great benefit for the cause of peace and international security. The community's member-countries jointly frustrate imperialism's hopes of bringing about the economic exhaustion of socialism. By acting together, they have prevented and will continue to prevent the United States and its allies from disrupting strategic military parity in their own favor.

Under conditions where the NATO bloc is stepping up confrontation, the fraternal countries are fully determined to continue to implement a coordinated peace-loving foreign policy and to strengthen their reliable shield in order to ensure peaceful labor by their peoples.

The CPSU firmly adheres to this course. "Everyone," the CPSU Central Committee March (1985) Plenum said, "must know that we will never waive the interests of our motherland and its allies."

The community of socialist states is faced with many important tasks. These include defending socialist gains and values from imperialism's onslaughts, struggling for the strengthening of peace and for the peoples' security, further improving political cooperation, and giving a new fillip to economic integration. In the complex international situation socialism is graphically and convincingly proving its strength and the advantages of its economic and political system, its way of life, and its ideology. Another important conclusion, also fully confirmed by life, is that imperialism is unable to weaken the bonds uniting the community countries. On the contrary, their collaboration is becoming increasingly close and organic.

To speak of the socialist world as a whole, it is, of course, diverse and complex. It is not free from divergences and differences in approaches toward particular questions. This is natural: Our countries began their journeys largely from different starting positions and from different levels of political and socioeconomic development. Furthermore, external conditions were by no means favorable; The new forms of relations were tried out in an acute class struggle in the international arena. A great deal depended and continues to depend here on the policy of the ruling communist parties and on the timely finding of constructive solutions to the problems that arise. The Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries have been forced to carry out large-scale creative tasks under conditions of a dangerously inflamed international situation, strongarm pressure from imperialism, and imperialism's desire to bleed world socialism white economically by foisting new rounds of the arms race upon it, to stratify the socialist community countries, and to put them against one another, and especially against the Soviet Union.

Imperialism, not abandoning its "crusade" against communism, is gambling on the export of counterrevolution and on direct interference in the socialist states' affairs and is attempting to play on their "specific character" and "special role." The aim is the same -- to weaken the alliance of fraternal countries, to alienate and isolate them from the USSR, and ultimately to attempt to secure an erosion and even a change of social system. This line is pursued in a differentiated fashion, rather subtly, by a combination of threats and promises and, as its architects cynically admit, on the basis of the socialist countries' "conduct." Roles are appropriately allocated among the United States and its NATO allies. International opportunism, religious centers, and forces laying claim to hegemonism implement their political and propaganda line with regard to the community countries in an equally differentiated fashion (pursuing their own objectives).

Imperialism's pressure on world socialism is now unprecedented in nature. In an attempt to carry out social revenge, imperialist circles are gambling on splitting the socialist countries' unity and are seeking to implant views and a morality alien to their peoples.

The line of confrontation in all spheres that is being foisted on the socialist community is a test of the fraternal parties' steadfastness and class mobilization, their loyalty to the principles of proletarian internationalism, and their readiness to defend their gains and firmly uphold the interests of world socialism and of all revolutionary detachments of our time and their coordinated line in international affairs.

The complexity of the contemporary situation and responsibility for the fate of socialism are bringing to the fore the question of stricter criteria of allied solidarity and coordination of action vis-a-vis the class adversary. V.I. Lenin tirelessly emphasized the need for the closest cooperation among peoples who have embarked on the path of socialism.

He said that, in standing up against the huge front of imperialist powers, we who struggle against imperialism constitute an alliance that requires close cohesion, and we regard any attempts to disrupt this cohesion as an absolutely impermissible phenomenon and as a betrayal of the interests of the struggle against international imperialism (see "Complete Collected Works," Vol 40, pp 98-99).

As for the CPSU and the other fraternal parties, consistently implementing a course of strengthening the friendship and unity of the socialist community countries, they pursue a line of not merely expanding their cooperation but improving its quality and effectiveness. It is a question of the improvement of political collaboration, a qualitatively new level of economic integration, and further ideological rapprochement between the fraternal peoples.

Under the present conditions the pursuit of a coordinated course designed to reduce the pitch of international tension and vigorous political cooperation assume special importance.

Our party is convinced that multilateral and bilateral conferences and meetings provide an opportunity to formulate the basic principles of a policy organically combining both current measures to resolve urgent foreign policy tasks and long-term measures. "... Both clarity of basic ideological views and precise definition of particular methods of action are required in order to implement united action on an international scale," V.I. Lenin noted (Vol 27, p 31).

Work to strengthen political ties is carried out via many channels, above all during multilateral meetings of the leaders of the fraternal parties and countries and at conferences of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee.

A truly historic contribution to this work was made by the meeting of the Warsaw Pact members' top party and state figures in Warsaw on 26 April 1985. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo, fully approving the results of the meeting, noted that it "is of the greatest importance for further rallying the socialist community countries, strengthening their economic and defense might, and consistently pursuing a peace-loving foreign policy course. The unanimous decision to extend the term of the Warsaw Pact is a major new contribution to strengthening the security of the fraternal allied states and to preserving and consolidating peace in Europe and throughout the world."

The fraternal states are fully determined to further improve the machinery of their cooperation, including via the regular and timely holding of collective and bilateral summit meetings. The conferences of secretaries of the fraternal parties' central committees are of great importance for ensuring close collaboration with friends in various spheres. The forms of cooperation among the fraternal parties are diverse. The strengthening of political ties is promoted by work in multilateral consultative and research groups. Working groups of the central committees of the socialist countries' fraternal parties operate on a permanent basis in a number of fields. The CPSU regards the most mass form of cooperation -- local party ties -- as an important part of the system of interparty relations to which great political and practical importance is attached.

The fraternal countries' integration in the sphere of the economy is intensifying. A particularly major event among those of recent times was the CEMA countries' summit conference in June 1984 in Moscow, which transcended the bounds of a discussion of economic problems alone.

The community's common interests demand the consistent implementation of its decisions.

Each of the fraternal countries gains an increasingly great economic effect from the pooling of forces. The socialist community possesses the necessary production and scientific and technical potential to further strengthen socialism's positions in the world arena and build up efforts to prevent nuclear war.

As is well known, in the late seventies and early eighties the majority of European CEMA countries ran up against difficulties linked with the transfer of the economy to the path of intensive development, an increase in the complexity of trade and payment relations with the West, and an intensification of imperialism's economic pressure. Speculating on this, the bourgeoisie's apologists claim that the socialist system is incapable of dynamically developing the economy and ensuring scientific and technical progress. Praise is lavished on concepts that attempt to prove the advantages of the "free market" and private enterprise, and attempts are made to discredit state ownership and counterpose it to other forms of ownership under socialism.

Attempts to interpret from a revisionist standpoint the problems of socialist ownership and of the correlation between social production and private production are appearing. Certain scientists advocate weakening state levers for the regulation of economic development, primarily centralized planning, propagating market competition, and increasing the size of the private sector. Such "quests" do not take into account the main point -- the expansion of the private sector is fraught with serious economic, social, and ideological consequences, primarily a destabilization of the foundations of socialist economic management, the violation of social justice, and, as a consequence, an increase in social tension.

The course of the debates in the socialist countries, the implementation of experiments, and the creative formulation of solutions to urgent problems require the maximum consideration of both the general interests of socialism and the specific nature of the tasks of socialist and communist building in each country. Claims to national exclusiveness and the mechanical copying or ignoring of other countries' experience are equally dangerous here. The chief yardstick is the interests of socialism and compliance with the fundamental principles of socialist economic management -- the planned management of the economy, the priority of social goals, the strengthening of socialist ownership, and the improvement of its forms.

Of course, the fraternal countries have problems in the economy and in methods of managing it. Nonetheless, it remains a fact that the socialist economic system is graphically demonstrating its superiority over the capitalist system, being a more dynamic system.

The strengthening of the Marxist-Leninist parties' unity and cohesion is also vividly displayed in the sphere of ideology. They endeavor to further improve the exchange of experience of communist education and ideological cooperation and to make wider use of the existing reserves for the joint struggle against imperialist propaganda.

During the years of people's power Marxist-Leninist ideology has come to occupy a dominant position in the social life of most of the socialist countries. At the same time, it would be wrong to close one's eyes to the existing problems. Revisionist, nationalist views are making themselves felt. Their persistence is to a great extent associated with the actions of imperialist propaganda centers, which literally bombard the socialist countries' territories with their radio and television programs.

The class adversary endeavors to compromise Marxism-Leninism as the basis of the fraternal states' unity, to distort the general laws of the building of socialism, and to prove that they are incompatible with national interests.

Through propaganda of philosophical and political pluralism he attempts to ensure that the sphere of party leadership of society is restricted and that the party's role is reduced to performing merely ideological functions. This same aim is also served by sundry concepts instigating unprincipled compromises with antisocialist forces.

Some people regard the general laws formulated by the classics of Marxism-Leninism and enshrined in the fraternal parties' documents as correct only for a period that is now past and question their objective and universal nature. This stance is camouflaged as creative interpretation of the collective experience. However, the general laws of the building of socialism are not an abstract concept. They are a fusion of scientific socialism and the collective experience of building it in the fraternal states. As is well known, they find expression above all in the following: power of the working people, with the working class playing the leading role, in leadership of society by a Marxist-Leninist party; social ownership of the basic means of production; constant and planned economic growth in the interests of the whole people; implementation of the principle "from each according to his abilities, to each according to his labor"; and friendship and fraternity of the peoples.

The ruling communist parties' loyalty to Marxist-Leninist teaching, their firm link with the broad working people's masses, the strict observance of Leninist norms of party and state life, sober consideration of the real situation, and the timely solution of the problems that arise in the course of socialist building are the main guarantee of success.

The imperialists are using increasingly sophisticated methods of undermining the fraternal countries' unity. With a view to discrediting the experience of real socialism, the West is prepared to adopt the pose of a champion of "national models of socialism" in order to gain levers for influencing the policy of this or that socialist state from outside and from within. At present the thesis of the special role of "small" countries, which, it is claimed, must act as mediators in the formulation of compromises between the great powers, is being brought to the fore. However, what question can there be of any mediation by particular socialist countries in resolving disagreements between the USSR and the United States if on key international questions the foreign policy of the USSR and of the Marxist-Leninist nucleus of world socialism is identical?

Nationalism still remains the class enemy's main gamble. Western propaganda services attempt to speculate on the new problems that the socialist countries have inherited from the past, to foist pseudopatriotic, nationalist sentiments on them, to cultivate an admiration of Western civilization, and to play up "injustices" and "blank spots" in the history of the Soviet Union's relations with a number of fraternal countries.

The practice of the socialist countries shows that deviations from the Marxist-Leninist line are linked in one way or another with nationalist tendencies. In the domestic sphere this if fraught with the danger of a narrowing of the influence of Marxist-Leninist ideology, the emergence of modified theories of "national communism," and the exacerbation of the nationalities question. In the sphere of relations with other socialist countries nationalist manifestations can certainly weaken international links. Nationalism that takes the form of covert or even overt Russophobia and anti-Sovietism subverts the socialist peoples' unity and cohesion and is detrimental to socialism as a whole and to each country individually. Our party sees its task as being to struggle together with the Marxist-Leninists of all countries, with due tact but in a firm and principled fashion, against nationalist tendencies running counter to the objective laws of socialism, and to help mold ideologically convinced internationalists dedicated to the cause of socialism.

It is in our common interests for the number of continuers of the traditions of Dimitrov, Thaelmann, Gottwald, and other wonderful communists to constantly grow in the fraternal parties.

The theorists of anticommunism and opportunists, slandering proletarian internationalism, proclaim that it is "obsolete," attempt to portray themselves as the pioneers of some kind of "new unity," accuse internationalist communists of lacking patriotism, and ascribe to them indifference toward their motherland and nation, but the great Lenin long ago angrily exposed that slander. He showed that it is precisely the proletariat that is a true patriot of his motherland and at the same time an internationalist.

Life confirms that proletarian internationalism is not an abstract doctrine. It has lived and lives on because it stems from the very nature of the working class and from the unity of the vital interests of the workers of the whole world.

V.I. Lenin indicated that it is by no means easy to follow the principles of internationalism. "...Precisely because this is not an easy thing," he wrote, "it should be done only with those who want to do it, without fearing a total break with chauvinists and defenders of social chauvinism" (Vol 26, p 103). V.I. Lenin demanded that those who only pay lipservice to internationalism be exposed. According to Lenin, genuinely international solidarity is distinguished by the fact that it is displayed in specific actions and helps the deepening of the world revolutionary process. Purity of political position and clarity in the Marxist-Leninist world outlook of every communist are especially important now that various revisionist, nationalist, clerical concepts are rising to the surface of ideological life.

Of course, revolutionary theory does not stand still. The task of true Marxist-Leninists is to raise creatively and boldly the questions of the present development of the socialist world in all spheres, but on one essential condition -- immutable loyalty to the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism. The considerable successes of the fraternal countries' peoples on the socialist path are vivid evidence of the correctness of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and of the strength of the new social system.

The CPSU and the Marxist-Leninist parties of the fraternal countries have widely marked significant events such as the 40th anniversary of victory over Hitlerite fascism and the 40th anniversary of the socialist and people's democratic revolutions in a number of socialist countries. These glorious dates testify yet again to the commonality of historical destinies and the strength of the revolutionary links between our states. The effective memory of the lessons of history contributes to strengthening the education of working people in the spirit of socialist patriotism and internationalism, to awareness of the common responsibility of the community's peoples for the fate of world socialism, and to constant readiness to defend its gains.

As it marches toward the 27th congress and formulates its program documents, our party is confidently steering a course of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development on the basis of scientific and technical progress and regards it as its international duty together with the fraternal parties to do everything to strengthen the unity and build up the might and international influence of the socialist community. The other fraternal countries are also setting themselves large-scale tasks -- accelerating scientific and technical progress through joint efforts and reaching within a short time the most advanced heights in science, equipment, and technology and the highest world level of social labor productivity. The fate of peace and social progress depends to a decisive extent on the strength of the socialist community, each country's successes in creative activity, and the coordination of the fraternal states' actions in the international arena.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION: QUESTIONS & ANSWERS'

LD212241 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 21 Jun 85

["International Situation -- Questions and Answers" program presented by Vyacheslav Lavrentyev, All-Union Radio foreign policy commentator; with Yuriy Semenovich Shiryayev, director of the International Institute of Economic Problems of the CEMA World Socialist System]

CEMA Cooperation

[Excerpts] [Lavrentyev] Hello comrades. In our last program we dwelt in detail with Soviet-U.S. relations in the sphere of limiting the arms race, and we spoke of the SALT II treaty and of the attempts made by the Reagan administration to wreck the bilateral agreements already achieved on the restriction of strategic offensive weapons. Today we have decided to throw some light on the subject of cooperation among socialist countries within the framework of CEMA. This subject becomes even more topical if it is borne in mind that on 25 June, in Warsaw, the routine annual CEMA session at heads of government level opens. Having read through the listeners' letters, I have chosen the questions which come up most often on this subject and have asked Yuriy Semenovich Shiryayev, director of the International Institute for Economic Problems of the CEMA World Socialist System and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, to answer them.

[Shiryayev] The main characteristic of the present stage of cooperation among the members of CEMA consists in the fact that this cooperation should contribute toward a quickened transfer of the economy of the fraternal countries onto a road of intensive development and toward the acceleration of scientific and technical progress by all available means. It is in this light that we must look at the concrete trends of activity of the CEMA countries and organs, primarily the trend of their activity in fulfilling the decisions of the economic conference at the highest level held in Moscow last year. The current year is a year of completing the coordination of the 5-year plans, but along with the work for the coming 5 years -- in connection, of course, with the resolutions of the CEMA organs -- work for the long-term period also being carried out; among CEMA states, work is progressing well to draw up an integrated program of scientific and technical progress of CEMA members up to the year 2000. Agreement was reached that as individual major problems of this integrated program are resolved, CEMA members will make large-scale agreements and move forward in the vanguard direction of scientific and technical progress.

A number of such agreements have already been made, and a number are being prepared for conclusion. In particular, on the agenda of the forthcoming session of the council are major questions connected with the further deepening of cooperation among CEMA members in the principal direction, the direction of scientific and technical progress. This is the most essential characteristic of cooperation among CEMA members at the present stage.

Of course as soon as we set ourselves new tasks, new tasks are presented to the economic mechanism of cooperation. The paths of improving economic cooperation among CEMA members have already been determined, first and foremost this is coordination of economic policy over a prolonged period, but also of scientific and technical policy. Along with improving cooperation on such a macroeconomic level, it is necessary of course to bring more successfully into operation the reserves which exist in enterprises, associations,and combines of our countries. That is, it is a question also of developing direct links and creating the conditions for such direct links.

These links are of various sorts: cooperative links, links for reconstruction and modernization of sites -- here too very interesting perspectives are opening up. In the final analysis, the orientation toward the intensification of the economy, the saving of resources, and the acceleration of technical progress -- all this must lead to an increase in the rate of growth of the economy of our countries, and to making mutual cooperation more dynamic.

These of course are not simple problems. They must be approached with combined efforts and worked at sufficiently purposefully, but the socialist countries have every possibility of solving these problems in such a way as to secure the progress of socialist cooperation. In short, our countries must now fully grasp hold of the scientific and technical revolution, by joint efforts, and on this basis to deal more successfully with their social and economic tasks.

CEMA Proposal to EEC

[Lavrentyev] Yuriy Semenovich, radio listener Golovanov of Saransk asks: What is the meaning of the proposal made by CEMA to the Common Market for the establishment of official relations between these economics organizations?

[Shiryayev] Contacts by CEMA members with developed capitalist countries, including countries of Western Europe, have of late been developing rather unevenly. There have been ups and downs, and the downs, so to speak, could be explained mainly by the attempt of the American administration to force its partners to curtail trade with socialist countries, to use the principle of embargo as an extraterritorial principle, that is, to forbid those firms which use this or that license from delivering their products to countries which are members of CEMA. The situation is currently complicated by many, so to speak, protectionist restrictions too, which exist in the Common Market and other countries. These are quantitative restrictions, tariff restrictions, and other forms of restriction, generally, in the world today according to various estimates, they count from 800 to 2,000 various trade restrictions, and this entire arsenal of restrictions is very often used in order to try and disrupt the normal development of international links.

CEMA members have been and remain consistent adherents of wide international cooperation, free from any kind of discrimination or restriction. They do everything for this, and in this context one must examine the CEMA initiative for the establishment of links with the EEC. If there were good will, it would be possible in Europe to take away the barriers which exist at present -- barriers which exist in no way by fault of the members of CEMA -- for the development of trade. If this line prevails, trade and technological exchange will of course serve to benefit all states of Europe, and will help strengthen the material basis for international detente.

[Lavrentyev] I would add that at a session of the EEC Council of Ministers it was decided to give a positive reply to the proposal made by CEMA for establishing relations of cooperation between the two organizations.

U.S. Sanctions on Nicaragua

[Lavrentyev] Comrade Sudakov from Chita asks: How serious for Nicaragua are the economic sanctions introduced by the United States? Which are the countries supporting the American administration on this issue?

If one surveys Nicaraguan-U.S. trade relations over the past few years it is clear that the American Administration began to wind them up way back in 1980. That year, export of Nicaraguan goods to the United States was equal to 33 percent; last year it was just 8 percent. The same thing happened to deliveries of American goods to Nicaragua. In 1981, the Reagan government stopped payment of a loan amounting to $15 million to that republic, which had already been approved by Congress. It froze a further $10 million intended for the purchase of grain.

As we see, the American Administration started to use the levers of economic pressure upon the Sandinist government almost from the very moment of the victory of the revolution in Nicaragua. Naturally, the Nicaraguan Government sought ways to overcome the consequences of this hostile policy. There was a reorientation of trade and economic links toward other countries and areas, making it possible to reduce the perfidious blow struck against the republic by the United States in declaring the introduction of the embargo.

Bananas, meat, sea produce, and sugar were the main items exported from Nicaragua to the United States, but as far back as 1983 the Nicaraguan sugar quota was reduced by 90 percent by Washington. The most serious damage is probably inflicted by the embargo upon Nicaragua's industry in so far as this functions almost wholly on U.S. equipment and technology. However, Nicaragua has already established firm and mutually advantageous links with Mexico, Algeria, Spain, Portugal, and countries in the Middle East. Successful in this respect were the recent visits by Daniel Ortega, the president of Nicaragua, to a number of socialist countries, including the USSR, and by Sergio Ramirez, the vice president, to Austria, the FRG, Belgium, and the Netherlands.

So, the Reagan administration's intention to stifle the Nicaraguan revolution with the help of economic sanctions is not so simple to carry out, the more so as the United States is in almost complete isolation on this issue. Only Great Britain's Conservative government, out of all of Washington's Western allies, has to some extent supported Reagan, and even this has not been done openly. The remaining NATO countries are in favor of the development of normal businesslike relations with Nicaragua. France, for example, recently presented to the people of Nicaragua 7,300 metric tons of grain. Even countries in Central America, which on the whole follow within the wake of Washington's policy, are refusing to interrupt trade and economic links with the Nicaraguan republic.

Another question relating to Nicaragua. Grigoriy Tomovich Chubanov from the village of Yermokliya in the Moldavian SSR asks: What was the decision made by The Hague Court on Nicaragua's complaint? We have already spoken about The Hague Court in one of our broadcasts, so I am going to confine myself to a brief recapitulation of the case itself.

The Hague Court examined Nicaragua's complaint against the United States on account of its illegal actions against the republic, actions like the mining of Nicaraguan ports, which was organized by the CIA. The court found that Washington's actions were in contravention of international norms and laws, but the decisions of the court -- and this extends to many international organizations -- are not binding. Nevertheless, the international community has given an assessment of principle on the adventurist banditry of the United States against a sovereign state.

Israel's Withdrawal From Lebanon

Comrade Agadzhanov from Groznyy asks the following question: Why is the situation in Lebanon getting more complicated, even though Israel appears to have withdrawn its troops from that country?

In replying to our listener's question one ought first of all to say that the so-called withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon is nothing more nor less than fiction. In actual fact what is happening is merely a redeployment of the interventionists' troops to positions which, in the view of their command, are less vulnerable to the Lebanese patriotic forces. Although Tel Aviv has loudly announced the completion of the withdrawal of its troops, Israeli brass-hats are continuing to stay in south Lebanon. This is recognized even by official representatives of Israel. Thus, Lubrani, the Israeli coordinator for southern Lebanon, said a few days ago that the timetable for the final troop withdrawal will not be announced because it is allegedly impossible to foretell what is going to take place in the future.

So, 3 years after the commencement of the aggression in Lebanon, the Zionist state has still not carried out the Security Council resolution about its unconditional departure from the neighboring Arab country as quickly as possible. Moreover, Tel Aviv is not concealing plans for the effective annexation of part of Lebanon's territory by means of handing over a strip up to 20 kilometers wide, adjacent to the Israeli border, to the control of the puppet army of southern Lebanon, created by Israel from those who have betrayed the Lebanese people, and which is completely maintained by it.

One cannot fail to note that the Israeli leaders carry out their policy toward Lebanon with the all-around support of the United States, which is what explains the crude disregard of UN decisions by Tel Aviv.

As far as the deterioration in the situation on Lebanese territory which is free of Israeli occupation is concerned, the fact is that Israel, forced to evacuate its troops from a number of areas in southern Lebanon in the face of the failure of its adventure in Lebanon, is setting in motion secret levers for exerting an influence upon the situation in the country with the object of destabilizing it. In this, use is being made of a fairly widespread network of Zionist agents in Lebanon. Let us recall the recent rising against the legitimate Lebanese Government that was launched by one of the leaders of the rightwing Christian armed formations long known for their links with Israel. True, this putsch ended in failure and gradually faded out. However, attempts to aggravate the domestic political situation in Lebanon and split the front of forces fighting to drive the occupiers out of Lebanese territory have not been halted. Evidence of this lies in the tragic events in Beirut surrounding the Palestinian refugee camps. There, in fratricidal clashes, members of the Amal Shi'ite movement and Palestinian fighters have died. An agreement has just been achieved, through Syrian mediation, on a cease-fire. There is no doubt that Tel Aviv's agents have also had a hand in kindling this strife that serves its interests.

Maintaining its military presence in the south of Lebanon and impudently threatening new aggressive attacks deep into the country, Israel is interfering actively in internal Lebanese affairs, provoking quarrels and conflicts. Lebanon's progressive and national-patriotic forces, therefore, see in the liberation of all Lebanese territory the path not just to the restoration of the republic's sovereignty and independence, but to the achievement of national concord and internal political stability.

U.S. Plans for Easter Island

Our regular listener Mamedov Sokhmurad Kurbanovich from Ashkhabad, writes: Of late, reports have appeared on the proposed construction of an American Air Force base on Easter Island. I ask you to tell me about this island and the U.S. plans.

Easter Island is situated in the Pacific Ocean at a distance of over 4,000 km from the Latin American mainland. It has an area of 165 square km.. It is a Chilean dependency and forms the separate province of Isla de Pascua. This island became well known in the world after the discoveries made there by the Norweigian natural scientist Thor Heyerdahl. He discovered more than 1,000 gigantic stone sculptures, ruins of sanctuaries, and other signs of the rich culture of the Polynesians, which has disappeared. At present, Heyerdahl is preparing a new expedition to Easter Island. No one is in any doubt that this island is of immense archaeological value, and is in fact the property of all mankind. It is all the more strange to hear that the United States intends, with the assent of the Chilean military Pinochet regime, to build an airport there for its Discovery shuttle spacecraft. At present an appropriate U.S.-Chilean agreement is being drawn up. It is natural that Chileans are profoundly disturbed by this deal, since it carries the danger of Chile being drawn into a possible nuclear conflict.

Recently, Patricio Carvajal, the Chilean defense minister, stated in Santiago that General Pinochet's government is joining the Reagan administration's Strategic Defense Initiative -- that is, plans for the militarization of space, inasmuch as the "Discovery" is being widely used for implementing the Pentagon's military programs in space. Chile, by giving its territory for use by U.S. spacecraft will, jointly with the United States, bear responsibility for the militarization of space. Moreover, the up-to-date navigation equipment intended for installation on the island is used also for guiding missiles launched from nuclear submarines. Should an international nuclear conflict break out, Chile could be drawn into it. As we can see, the Pinochet dictatorship places the interests of the United States far higher than the interests of its own people.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD231937 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 23 Jun 85

["International Observers Roundtable" program presented by Boris Andrianov, foreign policy commentator of All-Union Radio; with Dmitriy Antonovich Volskiy, member of the editorial board of NOVOYE VREMYA, and Vadim Nikolayevich Nekrasov, international observer of KOMMUNIST weekly]

[Text] [Andrianov] Good day, comrades. Taking part in our meeting at the round table today are Dmitriy Antonovich Volskiy, the member of the editorial board of NOVOYE VREMYA weekly, and an international observer of KOMMUNIST Vidim Nikolayevich Nekrasov.

Dear listeners, we are witnesses of the enormous efforts of our party and government aimed at speeding up the country's social and economic development. The highest meaning of this noble aspiration is to continuously increase the welfare of the people, to create more and more favorable conditions for the harmonious development of the personality of each individual. We understand very well that in order to solve all of these difficult and wide-scale problems it is very important to preserve peace on earth. It is this which determines our country's policy on the international arena. By all their deeds the Soviet people demonstrate deep interest in peace. However, we soberly assess the situation in international affairs and we see that the situation in the world now is extremely complicated; even more so it is extremely dangerous.

Trident's D-5; Alaska Submarine

[Nekrasov] From Washington this week, as from a cornucopia, reports were pouring out about new military actions and the latest dangerous steps in the arms race.

Thus, the House of Representatives of Congress recently voted for the allocation of almost half a billion dollars for the new D-5 nuclear missiles for the Trident submarines. This is the implementing of the Pentagon's plan to commission in the next few years 24 such submarines, which has been approved by Reagan, and each of these submarines is to be armed with 24 D-5 missiles which are being spoken about in the decision of the House of Representatives. By the way, THE WASHINGTON POST wrote about these missiles: The Trident II missiles -- as it called those D-5 missiles which are launched from submarines -- are intended first and foremost to enable the United States to carry out a preemptive attack on the Soviet Union in the case of crisis.

In this connection THE WASHINGTON POST correspondent continued: In spite of all the statements that U.S. nuclear weapons are designed to deal a counter-strike, the real U.S. plans for waging war leave the possibility for the United States, if war is unavoidable, to inflict a mass first strike on the Soviet Union. Well, it is impossible to put it more clearly. It means these are plans to attack our country, and the American newspaper confirms what we have always been talking about -- aggressive plans of American militarists.

[Andrianov] The American press recently reported on the forthcoming launch of the first nuclear submarine of this class in August this year. For some reason it has been called Alaska.

[Nekrasov] Last week much was written about this submarine in connection with the question of the American attitude toward SALT II. This question is also noteworthy but for now I would only like to note that Tridents, together with the plans for deploying MX intercontinental ballistic missiles, equipping of the U.S. Navy and Air Force with long-range cruise missiles and also the continuing deployment of Pershings in Western Europe -- all of this taken together clearly confirms that the American militarists with the support of the White House, as previously, are striving to implement their plan to achieve military superiority over our country. Well, to return to the Washington legislators: The same week they also voted for the allocation of financial resources for the creation of and preparations for the production of one of the most barbaric varieties of chemical weapons: binary charges of nerve-paralyzing toxins. The U.S. war department also last week declared that literally in a few days' time the U.S. Air Force will be equipped with a new strategic B1-B bomber, which is designed to be armed with nuclear missiles. By the autumn of next year the first squadron of these bombers will be formed. Altogether the construction of approximitely 100 of such gigantic bombers is being planned.

SALT II Treaty

[Andrianov] All these reports about the feverish activity of the militarists across the ocean throw extra light, as it were, on the true meaning of the decision announced by Washington -- and announced with great pomp -- to adhere, at least to the end of the year, to the provisions of the strategic arms limitation treaty, SALT II, which in fact was never ratified by the United States. The hyprocisy of the attitude taken in the U.S. capital to this issue is becoming evident.

[Nekrasov] Yes, and this is in fact connected with the Alaska submarine which we mentioned earlier. The forthcoming launch of that nuclear missile-carrying submarine would mean a direct violation of the conditions set in the SALT II treaty, since the number of ICBM's belonging to the United States would exceed the limit allowed by the treaty. Under the circumstances Reagan -- after a week's hesitation -- decided to dismantle one of the older-type Poseidon submarines so as not to exceed for the time being the set overall limit of missile numbers.

As you will understand, this was not a decision of principle to observe the treaty, but a desire not to formally violate its conditions. However, it is quite clear that in implementing its program to rearm the submarine fleet, Washington will again come up against this same question, and in the near future, too. No, those observers, both in the United States and other countries, who view the White House decision as nothing but a maneuver are right of course. We should recall that at first the United States refused to ratify the treaty, but under pressure of public opinion said it would adhere to its conditions. Then it cast aside the protocol attached to the treaty which limited long-range cruise missiles with any type of basing. Now they are undermining the very foundations of the treaty. What the West Berlin WAHRHEIT says in this connection is right: "The Soviet-U.S. SALT II treaty has long been a thorn in the flesh of the Pentagon strategists, since it is a big obstacle in the path of building up the U.S. first-strike potential.

[Volskiy] In this connection, Vadim Nikolayevich, it is worth mentioning that America's allies in the North Atlantic alliance are far from delighted with Washington's intention to break the SALT II treaty once and for all.

[Nekrasov] The business over the treaty and the reports about the new steps taken by the United States in the area of the arms race throw extra light too, on the state of affairs at the Geneva talks. To be more precise, they show that Washington's stance at the talks and its reluctance to talk specifically about renouncing the militarization of space are rooted in its continued desire to pursue its same old unconstructive course.

[Andrianov] I would say that this stance of Washington's, particularly in light of the initiatives that have been put forward by the Soviet Union to make it easier to hold fruitful talks, looks particularly unconstructive -- one that leads, I would say, to an impasse. The United States has just not given a positive reply to our proposal to introduce a joint moratorium on the creation of space weapons for the whole duration of the talks, or to the proposal to freeze nuclear arsenals.

[Nekrasov] Meanwhile, those proposals are still the subject of lively discussion today throughout the world and are viewed as a very important and positive step by the Soviet Union which could promote the successful continuation of the talks.

Militarization of Space

[Andrianov] In connection with what you were just saying, Vadin Nikolayevich, about the militarist ambitions of the Washington Administration, I should like to draw your attention to a fresh fact. At the beginning of this week the United States launched a Discovery spacecraft. It's one of four such spacecraft in the Americans' "shuttle" series. The name shuttle means that they can be used several times: In other words, after returning to earth, the craft is given the necessary repairs and is again prepared for launching. I should point out that initially the entire shuttle program was managed by civil administration -- NASA. The chiefs of that administration asserted that the shuttle spacecraft was conceived for transporting very heavy freight into space for scientific purposes. It soon became clear, however, that that was far from the way things were. When the Americans launched the first spacecraft in that series, which was called Columbia, 4 years ago, the crew were given the assignment of checking out during the flight the sights for a laser weapon. It turns out that from the very start it had been decided to involve the shuttles in the U.S. militarist machine which is now aimed at creating space strike weapons.

[Volskiy] Indeed, Boris Vasilyevich, we have frequently said, and said correctly, that the United States has promoted the militarization of space to the level of state policy. But, from what you have been saying, it is obvious what is behind this and what in practice it hides. I shall cite a further statement. It was made by Colonel Jack Lousma, commander of one of the shuttles. He said literally the following -- that space is a place from which one may keep the whole world in awe. The interesting thing is that this was said with the forthrightness of a loud-mouthed soldier. Indeed, there is a directive that is undoubtedly known to the colonel -- a directive that is a combat instruction of the U.S. Air Force and is called "Military Space Doctrine". We have already spoken of it during one of our roundtable meetings, but I shall remind you again of part of this document, which is indeed an official document, where it states outright that the United States is adopting a course aimed at securing superiority in space. If we compare this with what the colonel commander of a shuttle craft has said -- namely, that space is a place from which one may hold the whole world -- then any further comment on this would, as people say, be superfluous.

[Nekrasov] I would like to add to this thought a few things stated in the aforementioned instruction. It says, for instance, that space is a place where the U.S. Air Force can carry out or support all its actions and tasks, as well as provide the potential for waging protracted military actions. This document, which is intended purely for internal use but which has been made public in the American press, also contains clauses which state more precisely the importance of the special systems that the Americans are now declaring that they intend to create in space. Such systems, the instruction states, can ensure the hitting of targets on the ground or in space. As the saying goes, all the I's have been dotted.

[Andrianov] It is openly a matter of space facilities performing combat functions of space strike weapons. The implementation of such dangerous schemes is not simple, of course. One first of all needs for this the ensuring of mass military penetration into space. Indeed, the Pentagon reached the unequivocal conclusion that the shuttle spacecraft should serve as one of such means. It is symptomatic that in their striving to get into space around the earth the American military have more and more openly crushed the programs for the peaceful conquest of space. This was reflected in particular in the changes that have occurred in NASA's leadership. According to Senator Proxmire, the Reagan administration has militarized NASA. James Beggs has been appointed director of this department. Previously, he held the post of vice president in the General Dynamics Corporation, which is one of the Pentagon's main contractors. It emerges that the present head of NASA is at home in military circles, while Begg's deputy is even more at home. After all, former U.S. Secretary of the Air Force Mark has become deputy director. It must be supposed, too, that it was by no means a fortuitous occurrence that soon after this there appeared President Reagan's directive aimed at further subordinating space work in the United States to military goals. The directive makes the provision that the construction of a new, larger reusable spacecraft of the shuttle type should now be carried out jointly by NASA and the U.S. Air Force -- that is by the direct customer for and user of shuttle spacecraft. Indeed, according to WASHINGTON POST reports, although the present shuttle craft are formally in the hands of the civil administration, for 10 years they will be used at least 8 times each year by the military.

[Volskiy] Indeed, Boris Vasilyevich, the ABC television network has testified directly that the reusable space craft are an important element in the "star wars" program, which, as you know, provides for the creation of a large-scale antimissile defense system with space-based elements. I think it is not fortuitous that these self-same shuttle craft we have been speaking about are performing missions of an exclusively military nature.

Take, for example, the flight that was made in January this year by the same Discovery spaceship that was launched this week.

[Andrianov] Five months ago, you will remember, that flight took place in conditions of the strictest secrecy and fully under the supervision of the Pentagon. Moreover, the military struck such fear into journalists that they preferred to keep silent in case they were accused of divulging a military secret. Nevertheless, it emerged that the crew of the Discovery spacecraft had launched a reconnaissance satellite into near-earth space to gather espionage data about our country. In the view of THE NEW YORK TIMES, that flight demonstrated as never before the long-term shift in the American space program. The nature of the shift is that military flights are replacing civilian flights. In turn, the NBC television network pointed out that the Pentagon will shortly cross the border line separating a capability to conduct espionage from space and a capability to wage combat actions there. There are serious grounds for such a conclusion. During that same January flight, the crew of Discovery conducted experiments under the program code-named (Tillrobey). The essence of the program is to test apparatus designed to detect missiles and other objects in space. This testifies to the fact that the development of one of the elements of the space-based antimissile complexes is taking place. Incidentally, the Pentagon itself appraised that flight of the Discovery spacecraft as an important step in implementing the program for the militarization of space that was proclaimed by Washington.

[Nekrasov] Indeed, the present flight by the Discovery spacecraft is the focus for particular attention by the U.S. military; after all, the latest experiment was being conducted aboard the spacecraft in the creation and trying-out of components of a large-scale antimissile system with space-based elements. This was reported by the American UPI agency, which quoted a spokesman of the organization in charge of implementation of the White House's so-called Strategic Defense Initiative.

[Andrianov] This department is headed by Lieutenant General Abrahamson. Indeed, in an interview given the ABC television network, he himself admitted the particular importance of the experiments on which the crew of the Discovery spacecraft have been engaged this week. Since this military figure is in charge of the "star wars" program, it emerges that it is a matter of testing weapons that are intended for deployment both on earth and in space. According to Gen Abrahamson the weapons in question are laser weapons. At any rate, the purpose of the experiment was roughly speaking as follows: to create the possibility for rays from powerful lasers stationed on earth to be reflected from mirrors in space and be able, as a kind of reflected light beam, to eliminate warheads or missiles.

[Volskiy] True; however, it is reported that the first such test shot was unsuccessful. When the space shuttle was passing over the Hawaiian Islands a laser ray was beamed in the direction of Discovery from the military base on the Island of Maui. However, at that moment, through a wrong command from the ground, the space ship was incorrectly oriented in space, and for that reason the ray did not strike the prismatic mirror installed aboard Discovery. The point lies not even in this failure, but in the fact that experiments of this kind are being conducted more and more vigorously.

[Andrianov] On this subject THE NEW YORK TIMES has said that, judging by everything, Reagan does not want to give up the "star wars" concept. Moreover, the same thing is shown too by the facts. After all, the Pentagon makes no secret of the fact that its scientists are working on technology for the creation of weapons using gas lasers, ray weapons, electro-magnetic fast-firing cannons, and a great deal more. All of this could be used both against missiles and also against other objects in space, in the atmosphere, and on the ground.

The aforementioned Gen Abrahamson has openly boasted in the American magazine AVIATION WEEK & SPACE TECHNOLOGY of the successes of his department. Implementation of the program to create an antimissile defense with space-based elements is advancing in the United States at such a fast pace, Abrahanson said candidly, that the first tests of space weapons from onboard a reusable shuttle craft are now being scheduled for 1987 -- that is, 2 years earlier than planned.

Four months ago the President of the United States signed a National Security Council directive on the use of the shuttle program for military aims; official Washington has thereby made a blatant stake on this space hobby-horse. According to Washington's calculations, it should carry out all of their program for the militarization of space, envisaging the creation of first-strike weapons there, the turning of near-earth space into a combat action zone. Built into these schemes is the prospect for a sharp increase in the threat of a truly global all-destroying military conflict.

U.S. Policy in Nicaragua, DRA

[Volskiy] You were talking, Boris Vasilyevich, about global problems, but these problems can be broken down, it would seem, into more particular situations, and local conflicts. I think that there is a kind of common denominator, a hidden mechanism, sharpening these conflicts, from Central America to the Near East -- although of course each one of them has come about through its own reasons. At the moment, tension has noticeably intensified around Lebanon, Central America, Salvador, and Nicaragua. Let's start with the latter. Washington, to be more exact, the Reagan administration, has gone over to direct threats, making it understood, as was said by one of its representatives, that -- and I quote him -- it is possible that the United States might have to consider the question of using American troops against Nicaragua. It is significant that even Congress, which earlier seemed opposed to interventionist policy, even refusing for a long time to give some $14 million to the Nicaraguan contras -- now Congress has suddenly had a fit of generosity, becoming generous to the extent of far greater sums for them, for these same contras, and it has thereby virtually sanctioned the preparation of a war against the Sandinist republic with all the emerging highly dangerous consequences from such a war.

What is the reason for such an about-face? The American press maintains, for example, that Washington politicians were scared by the recent trip to Moscow by Daniel Ortega, the Nicaraguan president. Of course, such an assertion looks strange, for Soviet-Nicaraguan friendship was established a long time ago and it is no secret, and of course, it can frighten nobody. Another assertion also contradicts elementary logic, an assertion to the effect that Nicaragua presents some kind of danger to its neighbors and is getting ready to attack them, to attack Honduras or Costa Rica. This too in no way ties up with either the Sandinists' general policy of ideology, or with their concrete political interests -- to save their country from aggression.

I think that here the reason should be sought not inside Nicaragua but outside it -- more precisely in Washington's clearly increasingly severe course for so-called undeclared wars against those independent states that reject imperialist diktat. Not coincidentally, they are now also trying to expand operations against Afghanistan. A couple of days ago Babrak Karmal stated that not only are dushmans being sent in from Pakistan to take part in them [the operations], but Pakistani servicemen as well, sometimes. Aircraft that violate Afghanistan's airspace is also being sent from Pakistan. Of course the Pakistani military regime would not be able to act in this situation at its own risk; it is guided by proxy -- such a new term has appeared in the political lexicon -- it is acting by proxy for Washington. In the same way, sabotage acts are also undertaken against India from Pakistan's territory, and of course they also take place not unbeknown to certain U.S. services.

This is not to mention the fact that Washington knows that the Pakistani regime is getting ready to provide itself with nuclear weapons, but it closes its eyes to this and pretends not to notice.

[Nekrasov] Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi openly expressed anxiety at Washington's policy during his visit which ended a week ago, to the United States.

[Volskiy] I will add that he also made it unequivocally clear that India's relations with the United States cannot be cultivated at the expense of relations with the Soviet Union. Generally, of course, in the American-Indian talks everything, naturally, was couched in polite terms, in diplomatic language, with the communique composed in the same way, but the fact remains that the U.S. Administration did not want to meet India halfway on important political questions. However, India is not only the largest leading nonaligned country, but now, since the conference of nonaligned countries in Delhi, it is the official leader and chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, which includes as you know, the overwhelming majority of countries that have liberated themselves from colonialism . Of course, the United States does not want to look like an obvious opponent of that large group of states and peoples, but Washington cannot -- and I also think does not -- want to go further than issuing some words of compromise to find a common language with the Nonaligned Movement. The gaps can be seen, however, by first and foremost in questions on international security, because the nonaligned countries are against the arms race in space, which Rajiv Gandhi also talked about, and are against Washington's line in local conflicts; are against aggression, interference in the affairs of other countries; against the fanning up of local crisis situations .

Having taken a course for generally whipping up international tension, the U.S. Government behaves correspondingly in hotspots too; moreover, it is inclined to act particularly crudely and adventuristically there, because in those hotspots there is no such direct contact of NATO and Warsaw Pact forces, as, let's say, on the European Continent. And there is a reverse side to this bellicosity in local conflicts -- it sharpens general international tension. Moreover, we are talking not just about the bellicosity of the United States itself, but also of their proxies in various regions. I think that this is particularly visible in the example of Israel's behavior in the Near East, where it comes out as the initiator and executor of military adventures in that region. The joint efforts, if you can put it that way, of the United States and Israel, have created such a situation there, such a tense atmosphere, that there is no guarantee that at any time events might not go downhill.

TWA 847 Hijacking

[Nekrasov] Just this week we obtained new confirmation there -- I'm thinking of that dangerous crisis that has come out of the incident with the American passenger plane that was hijacked to Lebanon.

[Volskiy] Well, above all, the question arises: In what kind of environment have such terrorist acts become possible? It is obvious that all this is inseparable from that general atmosphere of violence that has been caused in Lebanon and in the entire Near East region by the many years of Israeli aggression and by the protection that is given it by the United States. The more so since Washington, whose policy urges on this chain reaction, is itself taking it to dimensions bordering on a real war, putting in motion the Pentagon's enormous military machine. Moreover, the matter at times is not even limited to just one region. At the moment, for example, it is deliberately conducting a campaign of threats and blackmail and is coming down with propagandist attacks on Greece, where the Boeing flew out of.

The impression is created that all of this is being carried out intentionally and is of course tied up not only with local circumstances but also with the general path for confrontation and for whipping up tension, which is conducted by the United States.

[Andrianov] In this situation, which has become aggravated in the Near East, a particularly positive significance was acquired from the meetings and talks that took place in Moscow between Comrade Gorbachev and other Soviet leaders and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. The firm conviction was expressed on the importance of uniting all anti-imperialist patriotic forces of the Arab world. It is also important that both sides spoke out for a coordinated contribution of the efforts of the Soviet Union, Syria, and other Arab countries, in order to convene an international conference on the Near East as a practical step toward achieving a durable and just settlement there.

On that note, we end our meeting at the roundtable. All participants thank you for your attention, esteemed comrade radio listeners. Goodbye and all the best to you.

PHYSICIANS AGAINST NUCLEAR WAR HOLD SYMPOSIUM

LD221946 Moscow TASS in English 1715 GMT 22 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 22 TASS -- Physicians who dedicate their lives to serving people, serving life, cannot be silent now that the world is threatened with nuclear catastrophe. To prevent it is the only way to save humanity now. This idea keynoted the speeches at the international symposium "Physicians' Role in the Prevention of Nuclear War". The symposium was held in Moscow and was attended by prominent medics from socialist countries, from the United States, Finland, FRG, Japan, other states.

The symposium was held on the initiative of the movement "International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War" that unites more than 100,000 medics from over 50 countries. The movement set up five years ago is gaining ever more supporters since sane people cannot remain indifferent when learning the truth about horrible consequences of nuclear war, prominent Soviet cardiologist Academician Yevgeniy Chazov, the co-chairman of the movement, said, opening the meeting.

The participants in the symposium presented the formation related to the medical and biological consequences of nuclear war, including the conclusions of the World Health Organization. They are that nuclear arms represent a direct threat to mankind's existence. Nuclear weapons threaten with global disturbances of the environment, the climate, which will lead to "nuclear winter". Much attention was paid to the psychological aspects of the threat of nuclear war. It was stressed at the symposium that huge resources are squandered on the arms race.

The struggle against nuclear arms is our main task and we must achieve success, said Professor Bernard Lown from the United States, the co-chairman of the international movement. He said that a regular congress of the movement will be held under the motto "Cooperation, not confrontation" in Budapest, late in June.

U.S. MILITARY UNITS REPORTEDLY IN EAST BEIRUT

LD232225 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 23 Jun 85

[Reportage by correspondent Leonid Rassadin]

[Text] The transfer of an armada of U.S. naval forces to the eastern Mediterranean is causing increasing alarm in the Arab world. The armada includes the aircraft-carrier Nimitz, the rocket destroyer Kidd, and assault vessels. They are all concentrated not far from the Lebanese coast. It has become known that subunits of the U.S. Marines, which have undergone special training in carrying out combat actions in conditions approximating those of the Near East region, are on board the vessels.

According to other reports, individual detachments of U.S. servicemen are already in the eastern sector of Beirut controlled by Lebanese rightwing Christian formations. It seems that the U.S. Administration, under pretext of events around the capture of a group of Americans hostages, is contemplating the next military action in Lebanon, and this time the United States is openly coordinating its actions with Israel, its strategic ally. Evidence of this is the appearance in recent days of Israeli naval vessels close to the shores of Lebanon, and also the resumed reconnaissance flights by Israeli aircraft over Beirut, including flights over its airport. In a word, the situation in the eastern Mediterranean region is becoming increasingly dangerous.

PARIS: GORBACHEV ASKS AL-ASAD TO INFLUENCE BIRRI

LD211919 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] This matter of the American hostages in Beirut is being very closely followed by Moscow. The Syrian President Hafiz Al-Asad, who is at the moment in the Soviet capital, discussed the problem during his talks with Kremlin leaders. France Inter correspondent in Moscow, Jean-Pierre Quittard:

[Begin Quittard recording] Mr Gorbachev is following the affair of the American hostages very closely and keeps himself regularly informed of developments in the situation in Beirut. This revelation comes from several Soviet and Syrian officials who have participated in talks between the Kremlin No. one and Mr Hafiz al-Asad during the last 48 hours. Mr Gorbachev is said in particular to have asked the Syrian president first, to give him any detailed news he has on the real or supposed intentions of Mr Nabih Birri; and second, to use his influence with the Lebanese Shi'ites, should the opportunity arise, so that the kidnapping and holding of the passengers and crew members of the TWA plane should not turn to tragedy. The Soviet leaders fear above all, we know, a new American intervention or American-Israeli intervention in Lebanon. The Kremlin knows very well that President Reagan will not allow the situation to drag on eternally or to get away from him. Here, lacking the power to plan, control, or oppose an American reaction, Moscow is making an effort to reduce the causes in order not to have to suffer the consequences later. [end recording]

AMAL' HAYDER: HOSTAGES POSSIBLY OUTSIDE BEIRUT

AU220058 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2930 GMT 22 Jun 85

[Text] The hijacked Americans have been transferred to other locations, so that they may already be outside Beirut, Colonel 'Akif Hayder, head of the Amal Politburo, has stated.

He said this after Nabih Birri, leader of the Shi'ites, accused the United States that it is preparing a military action to free the hostages.

According to Hayder's words, the hijackers are skilled enough not to allow the places where the American passengers of the Boeing 727 hijacked a week ago between Athens and Beirut are, to be discovered. He believes that the hostages could be dispersed, each separately, in places in the Al-Biqa' valley, but he also asserts that Amal can get in touch with them at any time.

TASS REPORTS U.S. AIR FORCE FLIGHTS OVER LEBANON

LD231621 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0950 GMT 23 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Beirut, 23 June (TASS) -- The United States is using the hijacking of an American aircraft by Shi'ite Muslims as a pretext for preparing for an armed intervention in Lebanon and building up their military presence in the Near East. As reported by the local press, there are seven American warships concentrated off the Lebanese coast -- headed by the aircraft carrier Nimitz. Among them are landing vessels with 1,800 Marines on board. A U.S. Air Force squadron is reported to have carried out reconnaissance flights last night over Beirut and other parts of Lebanon, including the Al-Biqa' Valley.

U.S. 'DEMANDS REVENGE'; PASSIONS 'RUNNING HIGH'

OW211303 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1045 GMT 21 Jun 85

[From "The World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] Passions are running high in government offices in Washington and in editorial rooms of U.S. newspapers, radio, and television regarding the seizure of an American Boeing-727 aircraft by a group of Lebanese Shi'ite muslims. Foreign observers do not predict an early conclusion of this incident. As you know, some of the hostages have been freed, but some 30 people have been taken from the aircraft and are now being held in Beirut suburbs populated predominantly by Shi'ites. The American plane is still at Beirut airport under the guard of armed militia of the Shi'ite Amal movement.

A correspondent of the U.S. ABC television company managed to interview members of the crew of the hijacked aircraft. The plane's pilot confirmed that only three members of the crew remained among the hostages on board. He warned the White House against attempting a military operation aimed at freeing the hostages.

Nevertheless, as the French newspaper LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS writes, Washington demands revenge. The head of the White House regrets that he cannot initiate military interference, the newspaper L'HUMANITE notes in turn. As you know, the Pentagon has dispatched a task force headed by the aircraft carrier Nimitz to the shores of Lebanon. The United States has already had a sad experience of intervention in Lebanon from where the Marines were forced to hastily withdraw.

The demands of the Boeing hijackers are known. They seek the release of 700 Lebanese Shi'ites captured by Israeli aggressors in southern Lebanon. Nabih Berri, leader of the Amal movement, is currently negotiating to meet the hijackers' demands and secure the release of the American hostages.

The White House refuses to satisfy the demands of the Lebanese Shi'ites. As both Reagan and Shultz have stated repeatedly, they do not intend to ask Israel to free the Lebanese prisoners in exchange for the hostages as this would be a concession to the terrorists.

The BBC has characterized the U.S. President's press conference on this question as one of the worst moments in the history of Reagan's presidency. U.S. observers are afraid that in an effort to save face, the Washington administration might attack some other country in a fit of rage. THE WASHINGTON POST, for example, writes that President Reagan has already vented hostility toward Greece for not ensuring the security of its airports. The paper says that for more severe measures, Nicaragua might suffice. THE WASHINGTON POST writes that Nicaragua did not hijack any U.S. citizens, but Reagan hates it for what it is doing.

As for Greece, the United States has launched a crude campaign of slander against it, and sanctions have been adopted. Pan American Airways has stopped flights to Athens. Reagan has applied to U.S. citizens not to visit Athens.
The Greek newspaper RIZOSPASTIS writes that Washington is obviously trying to use the situation arising from the hijack to force the Greek Government to completely follow its policy course. Washington's crude attacks on Athens have aroused sharp reaction from both the Greek Government and the people.

HIJACK USED TO ORGANIZE SHOW OF MILITARY STRENGTH

PM211559 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jun 85 First Edition p 5

[Pavel Demchenko "Commentator's Column": "Unsuitable Means"]

[Text] In the past few days large-scale U.S. naval forces have been moved to Lebanese shores. They include the aircraft carrier Nimitz and several destroyers and assault ships carrying marines. A group of U.S. commandos from the Delta Force special grouping is in the same region -- in Larnaca, Cyprus, or somewhere else (the exact spot is being kept secret). To judge from foreign press reports, the state of combat readiness has even been extended to some units of the "Rapid Deployment Force" at U.S. bases in the United States itself and in West Germany.

That is how the White House and the Pentagon have reacted to the hijacking of the aircraft with hostages which has landed at Beirut airport. It is not hard to understand the state of the aircraft passengers. The anxiety of their relatives and friends for their fate is easy to explain. However, it remains a fact that Washington uses any pretext to organize a show of military strength and indulge in saber-rattling in the Near East. On the pretext of "principledness" with regard to the "air pirates," the French newspaper L HUMANITE writes, R. Reagan "prefers to brandish the threat of military intervention." This fact naturally cannot fail to put us on guard. Lebanon has indeed been threatened with a new U.S. invasion. Otherwise, one asks, why have these forces been gathered off its shore?

Let us recall that this country has already been subjected to U.S. attacks. The first occasion was in 1958 and the last quite recently. Memories are still fresh of how the battleship New Jersey shelled Lebanese cities and villages. "In all liklihood," a CBS television commentator believes, "this shelling was one of the most effective means of stoking anti-Americanism." It is hard to disagree with that conclusion. Understandably, the prospect of a new intervention cannot fail to intensify such sentiments in the country.

Yet Lebanon is not a small Grenada. Different imperatives operate there. Passions are heated there as a result of many years of fighting and suffering.

If the Pentagon is hoping for a "walkover" on Lebanese soil, it is cruelly wrong. The power of the anger of the patriots in connection with the U.S. anti-Lebanese course should not be underesteimated. Many Lebanese and Palestinians consider the United States as much to blame as Israel for their sufferings. Now that Washington is seeking a new "scapegoat" for the Boeing-727 incident, it is becoming obvious that the methods it is using -- blackmail, intimidation, and threats -- can have the effect of a boomerang and merely heat the situation still further.

LAPIN: ONE CAN NOT JUSTIFY HIJACKING OF TWA 847

LD201950 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] Alarming news is again coming from Lebanon. Here is what Radio Moscow news analyst Valentin Lapin writes.

Among those alarming reports is the one about the American airliner. It was hijacked in the air by armed persons and eventually landed at Beirut airport. Then the American citizens who were on board the plane were taken off the liner. They are now under the guard of the Shi'ite Moslems who hijacked the plane and of units of the Shi'ite militia Amal. This has been announced by the leader of Amal and minister of the Lebanese Government, Nabih Birri. Talks have started through diplomatic channels to settle the incident.

One of course can understand how worried are the relatives of the detained passengers, nor can one justify the hijacking of the plane. The impression is, however, that there are certain elements which would like to use the incident with the Boeing to interfere in the affairs of Lebanon. The biggest activity is now shown by American military. The Pentagon at once gave the order on concentrating a strike force near Lebanon. Also in the area are the Nimitz aircraft carrier and the Kidd missile destroyer, and soon they'll be jointed by a helicopter carrier and two landing craft with marines and tanks. Besides, a group of American commandoes, specially trained for subversive and terrorist operations, have been dispatched here. A similar group took part in a terrorist operation in Iran 5 years ago. And now, when asked about the possibility of such an operation being carried out in Lebanon, the Pentagon, as correspondents say, does not give a negative reply.

As for the Lebanese, they still remember how the American New Jersey battleship pounded with 1,000 kg shells Beirut and the nearby villages in 1983 and 1984. Open military preparations of the United States are accompanied by a propaganda clamor. The Lebanese and the Arabs in general are pictured as fanatics who should be taught a lesson. At the same time nothing is said about the fact that the Lebanese are struggling against the interventionists. Israel, despite the public statements about its troop withdrawal, continues to occupy a big part of territory in the south of Lebanon. The prime minister of Lebanon, Karami, described the Israeli so-called troop withdrawal as being only a redislocation [as heard] in order to prolong the occuption of southern Lebanon.

U.S. VIOLENCE BEGETS VIOLENCE; HIJACK NOT CONDONED

LD201338 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Commentary by Vladimir Pozner]

[Text] Once again terrorism is making headlines in the world with the hijacking of the TWA flight and taking 43 hostages.

Many people are asking themselves: Will we ever be free of this horror? Vladimir Pozner says:

[Pozner] Terrorism as such is despicable. Terrorism as a means of gaining political ends is not only despicable but criminal, so it is clear that we do not condone the present hijacking, the taking of hostages, the murder of a passenger. The incident has been reported on Soviet television and I do not know of a single person who does not feel deeply for the hostages and their relatives and who has anything but contempt for the hijackers.

However, amid the condemnation and the calls for immediate retaliation coming from the United States, emotions that can be easily understood, one key element has been missing and that is the role of violence in creating more violence. Let us put our emotions aside for the moment and look at some past facts and hard as this may be, let's try to keep our cool.

For decades the Arab world has been subjected to violence. That violence, regardless of who physically committed the act, has always been linked to the United States. Israel was always certain of American support when it applied violence against the Arabs. The United States also not only delegated responsibility but did some violence on its own, as in the case of the now notorious bomb blast in Beirut. But U.S. violence, condoned as in the sense of being sanctioned by policy-makers, has certainly not been limited to the Middle East and the Arabs. Violence has become an instrument of foreign policy conducted by American presidents, and this goes as far back as Vietnam and is as recent as Nicaragua.

I think the United States has, for some, set an example. It has demonstrated the power of the use of force. It has presented it as a short cut to the achievement of political goals, which is what happened in Grenada. But this has not only been an example. It has also been a spawning ground for violence. Yes, violence spawns violence. It is an old and established fact but one well worth repeating.

Those 43 hostages are absolutely innocent people, but they are suffering for the crimes perpetrated by the U.S. Government's willingness to use force and terrorism in its dealings with other countries. On 18 June THE WASHINGTON POST editorialized, and I quote: The policy of the United States ought to be that acts of terror committed against Americans will have consequences. By now it is well understood that there is no simple or cost-free way to assure that there will be consequences, but the United States cannot afford to let the view gain momentum that there will not be.

Probably that is true, but even truer is the fact that acts of terrorism and violence committed aginst any and every people, not just Americans, will have consequences and the first of those consequences will be more terrorism and violence. The only way to effectively deal with violence and terrorism is to outlaw them completely, as instruments of foreign policy first and foremost. There is no other way.

BEGLOV: HIJACK UNACCEPTABLE, TIED TO U.S. POLICY

LD222211 Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 22 Jun 85

[Text] When an American naval task force, headed by the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Nimitz, set out for Lebanese shores one couldn't help remembering the bombardment of Lebanese communities by the American battleship New Jersey in 1983, the Carter administration's operation in Iran in 1979 to free American Embassy hostages in Tehran, and many such incidents. Here is a commentary by Spartak Beglov, an observer of the NOVOSTI press agency, and this is what he writes:

It goes without saying that the hijacking of aircraft and other forms of terrorism are unacceptable to all sincere and consistent supporters of observing international law, but every new incident of this kind has increasingly revealed its direct and close relationship with the global policy of the United States and the methods official Washington has adopted in its crusade against the legitimate rights of other peoples. Violence breeds violence. This is a truism. Strange as it may seem, civilized America thinks itself exempt of following this rule and free to overlook the dire consequences that [word indistinct] (?law) causes to other nations and boomerangs against individual, often innocent, Americans.

The American leadership has resorted to [word indistinct] (?law) to overturn the choice made by other peoples and deprive them of their homelands. Dictionaries call this aggression or annexation, but Washington's political parlance describes it as aid to freedom-fighters or defense of vital United States interests. Not that the name changes the essence of its policy. This is full of violence and seeks support among other worshipers of violence. By declaring Israel its strategic ally in the Middle East, Washington in effect gave it a blank check to seize Arab territories and conduct terrorist operations in order to prevent the Arab people of Palestine from acquiring their national home. The massacres in the Palestinian camps of Sabra and Shatila will forever go down in history as acts of state-sponsored terrorism.

Washington has declared constructive engagement with the racist regime in South Africa. Pretoria took this for encouragement to commit more acts of aggression and annexation against its neighbors. Last week it installed a puppet regime in Namibia in order to eliminate the lawful representatives of the Namibian people from government, in violation of United Nations resolutions. This is how the policy of state terrorism is denying yet another people the right to an independent homeland. Force and aggression generate despair, and despair leads to protest and violence to which Washington responds with aircraft carriers and invasions. It appears those who make this policy have the least right to call for humanity, justice, and civilized behavior.

U.S. STANDS ON HIJACK, FRANKFURT BOMB CONTRASTED

PM211445 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 22 Jun 85 First Edition p 3

[A. Bogomolov "Rejoinder": "Without Thinking for Long..."]

[Text] When the TWA Boeing-727 took off from the Athens airport runway, its passengers could scarcely suppose that their fate would be the cause of active interstate talks, the movement of warships, and a crisis in relations between two countries. But when TWA Flight 847 ended not in Rome but in war-torn Beirut and the passengers began to be called hostages, a storm erupted. U.S. ships loomed off Lebanese shores and special units prepared to leap. The White House took advantage of this pretext to wreak vengeance on its "disloyal" ally -- Greece. On the absurd pretext that Athens International Airport had failed to observe flight security, Reagan urged U.S. citizens to abandon tourist trips to Greece and demanded that the country's airlines suspend flights there. Yet in the past 7 years there have been only 2 skyjackings in Greece, while in the United States itself there have been 72!

PANAM was the first to respond, announcing the temporary suspension of its flights to Athens... The blow was carefully aimed: At the very height of the summer season Greece will suffer a great loss from the reduction of the influx of tourists.

This is a comprehensive revenge, so to speak: for the policy of peace and cooperation pursued by the socialist government, for the development of relations with the East European countries, and for the fact that Greece once demanded a careful investigation of the circumstances of the dispatch of the South Korean spy aircraft into Soviet air space.

The din raised across the ocean over this stormy incident has muffled the thunder of an explosion elsewhere -- in Frankfurt-am-Main. A bomb exploded at the airport of this city which, according to the NBC television company, is frequently "used by many U.S. tourists and servicemen." Three people were killed and 28 wounded. A strange thing was that no one on the Potomac responded to this tragedy, no one called down thunder and lightning on the Bonn government for "failing to ensure flight security." Yet they could have done so, as the example of Greece graphically shows.

The point here lies elsewhere. While Athens long ago gained a reputation in NATO for being "refractory," Bonn has always consistently followed in the wake of its "big brother" -- on the question of the deployment of new missiles and the question of building up military budgets. The latest example of this was the West German authorities' support for U.S. plans to deploy chemical weapons.

Washington did not have to cudgel its brains for long in choosing its line of conduct in these two cases: calling to task its "dissident" ally and kindly "overlooking" the blatant violations of its "loyal friend."

STATE DEPARTMENT SHOOTING, LAX SECURITY VIEWED

LD231315 Moscow TASS in English 1305 GMT 23 Jun 85

[Text] Washington June 23 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reports:

A new sensational murder has taken place in the United States. This time, it happened in the U.S. State Department building in Washington. Despite the fact that all entrances to the building are guarded, an armed visitor entered the building, went up to the seventh floor, where the office of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz is located, shot dead in one of the rooms his mother, a member of the State Department staff, and then commited suicide.

A spokesman for the security service said that the visitor had a pass issued to him as a member of a family of a State Department official, and therefore he did not have to go through a device for the detection of metal objects. Nevertheless, he said, security measures would be toughened.

It looks like that while accusing other states of inadequate security measures, as was done by President Reagan the other day towards Greece in connection with the hijacking of the U.S. plane, which was on a flight from Athens to Rome, the American authorities themselves regularly show striking incompetence on issues of ensuring security. In connection with the State Department incident it is apt to recall an incident in January this year when a tourist lined up with a military band in the street, and together with the band got not only into the territory of the White House, but also into its premises, and was spotted by security service agents only near the Office of the President of the USA.

It is also apt to recall in this connection that the security of President John Kennedy was not ensured, as a result of which he was killed by plotters in the City of Dallas in Texas.

Soon his brother Robert Kennedy died at the hands of a murderer when the Democratic Party nominated him to run for presidency, and the authorities were obliged to ensure his security. An attempt was also made on the life of President Reagan. It was only by some lucky chance that Ronald Reagan got off only with an injury.

One can recall numerous cases when the security of foreign diplomatic representations was not adequately ensured in Washington, New York and San Francisco. Thus, for example, Soviet institutions in the USA more than once came under terrorist attacks. It is also apt to recall that only a few days ago on June 20, the Nicaraguan Embassy building in Washington was set on fire.

PRAVDA NOTES KILLING OF MARINES IN EL SALVADOR

PM240859 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jun 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Seeking a Pretext"]

[Text] New York, 21 Jun -- According to news agency reports, unknown persons have killed six American citizens in the Salvadoran capital, including four Marines. The attackers, who opened fire from automatic weapons, were dressed in Salvadoran Army uniform.

Washington is trying to blame the Salvadoran patriotic forces for this provocative terrorist act. As White House spokesman L. Speakes asserted, the administration has "strong suspicions" that the killing of the American citizens was perpetrated by "left-wing elements."

Political observers note that people in Washington could use this act to justify the stepping up of interference in the country's internal affairs, sharply increase military aid to the Duarte puppet regime, and stifle the Salvadoran people's struggle for freedom and independence. As NBC television reports, a spokesman for the rebels categorically denied involvement in the killing.

TASS: U.S. SHARES RESPONSIBILITY FOR DEATHS

LD211925 Moscow TASS in English 1838 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] New York June 21 TASS -- The U.S. Administration, exploiting an incident in El Salvador in which a group of unidentified attackers opened fire at a cafe and killed 13 people, including four American Marines and two civilians, is going to expand U.S. military aid to the Duarte regime. The Congress appropiated 128.2 million dollars for the purpose in the current fiscal year and the administration requested 132.6 million dollars for fiscal 1986.

Now, after American nationals were killed in El Salvador, the President has instructed the Pentagon, the Department of State and the CIA "immediately to give every possible assistance" to the Salvadoran regime in apprehending and punishing the parties guilty of the crime. That is why observers do not rule out that already during this fiscal year the White House, bypassing the Congress, will increase military aid to El Salvador under the pretext of struggle against"international terrorism".

The steps taken by the Washington administration show that the USA is using any pretext or incident to expand American military presence in different parts of the world, to bolster regimes friendly to it and to seek the overthrow of the governments of sovereign countries that are not to its liking.

That was the case in Chile. Guatemala. the Dominican Republic and Grenada. Today the White House, whipping up war psychosis in Central America, is trying to suppress the struggle of the Salvadoran people for genuine independence and to overthrow the Sandinist government in Nicaragua.

The act of terrorism in El Salvador is deplorable, of course. But the White House does not shed tears over the 8,000 defenceless women, children and old people killed by CIA mercenaries in Nicaragua or over tens of thousands of Salvadoran civilians shot by the troops of the pro-American Duarte regime. Meanwhile, the Washington administration, giving generous military aid to undemocratic regimes and to the Nicaraguan contras, fully shares responsibility for the death of those people.

U.S 'BANKING ON TERROR' IN NICARAGUA, ELSEWHERE

LD211326 Moscow TASS in English 1310 GMT 21 Jun 85

["Washington Banking on Terror" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 21 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes: Nicaragua's Government has addressed a statement to world public over recent development demonstrating that the Reagan administration is preparing a direct intervention against the country. On June 20, it said, the diplomatic mission of Nicaragua in Washington came under a bandit attack which caused a fire in the building. The crime is a direct result of the belligerent and aggressive rhetoric against Nicaragua, which the United States has been indulging in to set the stage for acts of terrorism of this kind.

It became known recently that a "conference" of saboteur and gangster groups had been held in Africa under the auspices of Washington, which had been attended by the chieftians of UNITA and the gangs operating against Nicaragua, Laos and Afghanistan and which had taken a decision to pool and coordinate their efforts. "Your goals are our goals," U.S. President Ronald Reagan said in a message to the mencenaries and terrorists. And several days ago the American Senate voted to cancel the Richard Clark amendment which had formally banned the United States to provide military aid to the terrorist groups trying to overthrow the lawful government of Angola.

These facts are further evidence that U.S. ruling quarters, desirous of recarving the political map of the world as they see fit, have institutionalized acts of subversion, aggression and terror against sovereign states as their state policy. It will be relevant to recall in this connection that it is after the Republican administration's takeover in 1980 that Washington lifted all restrictions on the terrorist operations of American secret services, imposed after the scandalous exposures of the 1970s. The incumbent administration has literally showered them with funds. The C.I.A.'s yearly budget is reported to have exceeded 1.5 billion dollars, while its staff has topped 16,000 people. Undeclared wars on the people of Nicaragua and Afghanistan, support for the splinter groups in Angola and Mozambique, the kindling of national strife in India, the training of Pol Pot bandits and their dispatch into independent Kampuchea -- these are only some of the "vitally important tasks" currently tackled by the American "intelligence community".

Eager to cover up the fact that terror is seen by Washington as a most important tool of its foreign policy and to conceal the dirty, bloody traces left by American "cloak-and-dagger" operatives around the world, the U.S. ruling quarters stint no hypocritical calls for combatting "international terrorism".

But what is the worth of these calls if even the American press itself reports that over the Reagan administration's tenure the C.I.A. has increased the number of its "special operations" at least fivefold and is currently pursuing more than 50 major operations of this sort in different parts of the world? What is the worth of Washington's outrage and groaning at these or other regrettable rare acts of terrorism against individual American citizens if it is known that it is the United States along with the Israeli aggressors and the Chilean neo-fascists that stubbornly blocked the adoption of a resolution at the 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly on the inadmissibility of the policy of state terrorism and it is also known that from 1961 some three million people have fallen victim to the C.I.A.'s "covert wars", according to John Stockwell, a former employee of that agency?

So Washington's professed concern about terrorism and its practical actions appear fundamentally at variance. And its calls for stepping up "the fightback against international terrorism" and forming a special "interdepartmental group" for the purpose in addition to the already existing army of mercenaries and agents of the C.I.A. are in fact nothing but another attempt to use terror and dictation even more actively to attain its selfish political ends. The Central Intelligence Agency, former C.I.A. staffer Harry Rositske said, has become a symbol of American imperialism, a guardian of the dictators, an enemy of left-wing forces and the main engineer of coups and counter-coups in the developing world. It is hardly needed to add anything to that assessment.

U.S. PREPARATIONS TO INVADE NICARAGUA REPORTED

LD221317 Moscow TASS in English 1225 GMT 22 Jun 85

[Text] Panama City June 22 TASS -- U.S. military preparations in the Panama Canal Zone indicate that Washington is making itself ready for a direct armed aggression against Nicaragua, reports the newspaper UNIDAD. The newspaper points out, in particular, that guarding has been enhanced at the Howard Air Base located on the country's Pacific Coast and work is being hurriedly done to modernize this facility of the Pentagon. Heavy military transportation planes regularly take off from the base, steering a course in the direction of Nicaragua. Large reserves of conserved donor blood are being created at the U.S. military hospital Gorgas which is located in Panamanian territory.

In some hotels of the capital, UNIDAD writes, there appeared contingents of soldiers from among the U.S. special-operation forces "Green Berets" and U.S. paratroop forces. Besides, intensive transportation of groups of mercenaries across Panama is being observed. The CIA recruits them from among Latin American rabble in various countries for war against Nicaragua.

BUSH TOUR PRESENTS 'NEW THREATS' TO WEST EUROPE

LD231727 Moscow TASS in English 1609 GMT 23 Jun 85

["New Round of Washington's Manipulation of the West Europeans" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 23 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

U.S. Vice President George Bush sets out on a "working tour" to Western Europe today. During the tour he will visit a number of countries and will discuss with their leaders matters connected with the USA's and NATO's nuclear strategy, including Ronald Reagan's "star wars" programme. According to a report of the NOUVELLES ATLANTIQUES bulletin which is close to the NATO headquarters, a NATO Council session is to be held in Brussels on June 28 with the participation of George Bush.

Matters pertaining to the so-called "Strategic Defence Initiative" (SDI), as the "star wars" programme is officially named, to the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva and to the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe will be considered at the session.

The pivot of the entire tour by George Bush, as is seen from U.S. press reports, is the Reagan administration's intention to make the West European public believe that the "star wars" programme will ostensibly ensure almost "absolute" deliverance of mankind from the threat of nuclear war. But in actual fact, there is nothing farther from the truth than those demagogic assertions. Public and political figures in Western Europe at various forums and in the press do not conceal misgivings about Washington's designs. As is believed by West European observers, Reagan sends George Bush precisely to make U.S. allies inclined to the "star wars" programme.

However, it is not salvation that the notorious SDI promises mankind. It camouflages U.S. preparation for aggression, an attempt at upsetting the existing balance of forces by militarizing outer space and by creating attack space weapons. That Reagan's SDI programme is developing precisely in that direction is also evidenced by the experiments being conducted in orbit these days under the Pentagon's programme by the crew of the space shuttle Discovery.

While promising in words to render nuclear weapons "obsolete," U.S. leaders in actual fact do not at all intend to abandon the weapons or if only suspend their build-up. On the contrary, the Reagan administration in the first term of its office speeded up all programmes for the creation of new arms.

As far as Western Europe is concerned, George Bush himself told correspondents in Washington last Wednesday that the implementation of the SDI programme does not mean in any way renunciation of its medium-range nuclear forces stationed in Europe.

Thereby he only confirmed that the USA took a course towards creating attack space arms and a so-called large-scale anti-missile defence system with a simultaneous build-up of strategic arms and medium-range missiles in Europe. Albert Volstetter, a U.S. strategist and apologist of Reagan's "star wars" programme, has directly admitted in a statement to THE WALL STREET JOURNAL that within the SDI framework the United States should create offensive arms possessing greater accuracy and selectivity and to implement the President's plans.

While propagandizing the "star wars" programme, Washington is even making an attempt to work out some "rules" for the conduct of nuclear war and for the determination of its scope and boundaries. All this indicates that by including Western Europe in the "star wars" programme the Reagan administration not only continues to adhere to the notorious "limited nuclear wars" doctrine which was worked out first of all for Western Europe, but also seeks to bind the West Europeans still more closely to U.S. nuclear strategy which envisages also the militarization of outer space. And this holds out a promise of new threats to the West Europeans, and to the peoples of all continents as well.

In order to avert the danger of nuclear war, it is essential first of all to rule out militarization of outer space. Then deep cutbacks in both strategic nuclear arms and medium-range nuclear systems in Europe will become possible.

GANDHI ORDERS INQUIRY INTO AIRLINER CRASH

LD232111 Moscow TASS in English 1725 GMT 23 Jun 85

[Text] New Delhi June 23 TASS -- Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India has issued an instruction to start an inquiry into the circumstances of the crash of the airliner of the "Air India" air company.

The airliner with 325 people on board fell into the ocean off the coast of Ireland today during a flight from Montreal to London.

Ashok Gehlot, Indian minister of state for tourism and civil aviation, has stated that an explosion could be the cause of the disaster. "We do not rule out a possibility of sabotage," the minister pointed out.

According to a report of the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA, three suitcases containing explosives were discovered at the airport shortly before the airliner's departure from Montreal.

CALL FOR IRAN, PAKISTAN TO END INTERFERENCE IN DRA

GF231704 Baku International Service in Azeri 1200 GMT 23 Jun 85

[Unattributed commentary: "The Interference in the Affairs of the DRA by the Imperialists and Reactionarism Must Be Stopped"]

[Text] Dear listeners, in a recent statement over Kabul Radio, Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the Revolutionary Council Presidium, called on both Iran and Pakistan once again to stop interfering in the DRA's affairs. It is common knowledge that the statements made by the Afghan Government on 14 May 1980 and 24 August 1981 contained proposals for a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan. They called for negotaitions among the sides concerned. It is regrettable that Iran has failed to respond to the practical proposals to date. As for Pakistan, three rounds of talks were held with that country in 1982, 1983, and 1984. Unfortunately, however, the indirect talks held failed to produce the desired result.

Currently, the fourth round of the DRA-Pakistan talks are being held in Geneva under the auspices of Diego Cordovez, the UN secretary general's personal representative. The talks have caused great uneasiness in Washington which has appointed Pakistan as the (?guardian) of a pro-imperialist peace in the region. The U.S. imperialists are waging an undeclared war against the people of Afghanistan through the robbers who (?train in camps in Pakistan). The agents of CIA and Mossad train robbers and terrorists to send them into the DRA. The White House has allocated over $1 billion to date for support to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries. It has allocated another $300 million for this purpose during the current fiscal year. Next year, it intends to double the amount.

By permitting the establishment of U.S. military bases and Afghan counterrevolutionary camps on its soil, Pakistan, which has joined Washington's adventurist military policy in the region, is losing its sovereignty and becoming an obedient instrument in the hands of U.S. imperialism -- one which pursues hegemonist designs in Asia. Of course, the imperialists also wished to see Iran move in the same direction. They rejoice over the presence of Afghan counterrevolutionaries on Iranian soil. The imperialists also rejoice over the Iranian leaders' hostile attitude toward the DRA whose people staged a revolution for national democracy and established a life devoid of exploitation.

The imperialists, who initiated an undeclared war against the DRA immediately after the April Revolution, [word indistinct] the Soviet Union and are currently accusing it of creating tension around Afghanistan. The imperialist propaganda network and its supporters are using this as a pretext to describe the Soviet Union as an aggressor. However, the Soviet Union only complied with a call made by the legitimate Afghan Government and sent a limited number of troops into Afghanistan. It is common knowledge that the presence of the limited number of Soviet troops in Afghanistan, which are helping the Afghan people ward off the aggression directed against Afghanistan from the outside, is (?temporary).

Regrettably, the fabrication made by the imperialist propaganda network about the, God forbid, Soviet aggression is being repeated in Iran. The question, of course, is who needs this and who benefits from it? Obviously, it benefits the enemies of an auspicious neighborly relationship between Afghanistan, Iran, and the Soviet Union and those who wish to undermine Iran's relations with its neighbors and to weaken it. Of course, you know who these entities are. Yes, tension in relations between Iran and Afghanistan serves the interests of the imperialists who are the true enemies of the peoples of both Iran and Afghanistan.

In his statement over Kabul Radio, Babrak Karmal said that the Afghan people are capable of warding off each and every inimical plot. In view of this response, the intentions of the participants of the undeclared war are doomed to fail. Nevertheless, Babrak Karmal reiterated once again that the DRA wishes to establish peace and friendship with its neighbors. To achieve this, Pakistan and Iran must immediately stop their interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs. This is in full accord with the interests of all the sides concerned.

U.S. SUPPORT FOR PAKISTAN-PRC NUCLEAR TIES

PM201538 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jun 85 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Indian Press on Pakistani Nuclear Preparations"]

[Text] Delhi, 15 Jun -- The Indian weekly NEW WAVE has cited new facts attesting to Pakistan's nuclear preparations. A Japanese scientist who recently took part in the work of a scientific seminar held at a nuclear physics center in China told the weekly that he was surprised at the large number of Pakistani scientists and engineers continually working in China in the nuclear sphere. Pakistani specialists actively participate in international scientific seminars and symposiums held in China devoted to nuclear problems. The Pakistani scientists who took part in the work of the aforesaid seminar claimed in conversation that Pakistan has no difficulties in terms of funds in carrying out its nuclear program thanks to generous aid from abroad, particularly from Saudi Arabia.

By all appearances, the weekly notes, the United States has to all intents and purposes closed its eyes to the fact that Pakistan is already very close to manufacturing nuclear weapons and that an agreement exists between Islamabad and Beijing on holding tests of Pakistani nuclear explosive devices at a Chinese test range.

According to the local press, the U.S. Administration, despite the numerous claims that Pakistan intends to create its own nuclear weapons, continues to close its eyes to these facts. Despite Indian protests, the Pentagon is supplying the Islamabad region with the most modern arms, including nuclear-capable F-16 fighter-bombers. This course of Washington's that is dangerous for the cause of peace is arousing serious concern in India.

PEACE COUNCIL HEAD COMMENTS ON ANTONOV TRIAL

LD230841 Moscow TASS in English 0816 GMT 23 Jun 85

[Text] Sofia June 23 TASS -- The struggle for the release of Sergey Antonov is inseparably linked with the struggle waged by the broad international public for strengthening peace, against the actions of the forces of imperialism and reaction directed at undermining international security, said Romesh Chandra, president of the World Peace Council, who is currently visiting here. The peace champions in many countries of the world, he said, strongly condemn the attempts of the U.S. CIA and other Western secret services at linking the names of Bulgarian citizens with the attempt on the life of the pope in May 1981. They thus try to slander socialist Bulgaria, which has always consistently upheld the cause of peace and justice. These attempts pursue the aim of preventing the development of mutual understanding and cooperation among nations, of sharpening international tensions. They are a component part of the "crusade" against the socialist countries. Romesh Chandra expressed firm conviction that truth will triumph at the trial in Rome. Bulgaria has nothing to do with that heinous crime, he stressed.

MOSCOW DETAILS AGCA, MAFIA LINKS WITH P-2 GROUP

LD211513 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0801 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Yuriy Vybornov, our own correspondent, reports on two trials now taking place in Rome.

At first glance the two trials taking place in parallel in Rome have nothing in common. One of them is the so-called Antonov case, Antonov being the Bulgarian citizen who has been accused by the Turkish terrorist Agca of being privy to an attempt on the life of the pope. The other trial is the case of a few high-ranking officials from the Italian secret services, headed by General Musumeci, involved in antistate activity, links with the Mafia, and the subversive Freemason lodge P-2. Nevertheless, there can be a link which is confirmed by one interesting affair.

1982 -- In the jail in the town of Ascoli (Piceno) there is an interesting crowd: Ali Agca, so far officially still a lone criminal; Rafaele Cutolo, the boss of the Naples Mafia, and his private secretary, Giovanni Pandico. The mafiosi get acquainted with Agca and as they are surrounded by their own men among the guards, they start to render hin small services: get hold of clothes, help to install a TV set in the cell itself, obtain books and Italian language textbooks. For what purpose? The Mafia has decided that Agca can be useful.

One fine day Cutolo learns from the jail director that soon he is to be transferred to another place and will meet with a road accident on the way. The criminal world boss well understands what this means. Cutolo is in a panic. What is to be done? Through his lawyer and of course, his friends, he gets in touch with General Musumeci and requests him to postpone the transfer by 2 weeks. After some reflection Musumeci agrees but demands a service in reutrn, namely, that terrorist Agca should be made to remember the books, the TV set and others, be made to confess, and tell the investigators without holding anything back [rasskazat na dukhu] about the sinister Bulgarians and Russians who organized the attempt on the pope's life. The contract is supported with signatures. Cutolo safely moves to another jail 2 weeks later and soon Agca begins to give his sensational testimonies. Everything I have said is not the fruit of a journalist's imagination but data cited in an interview with the magazine L'ESPRESSO by Giovanni Pandico, Cutolo's private secretary, a direct participant in all events.

The report in L'ESPRESSO produced a strong effect. The lawyers of the accused Bulgarian citizens demanded that the court regard the interview published in L'ESPRESSO as an official document. At the same time a request was made regarding a possible interrogation of Pandico, as his testimonies are a new turn in the cas of the attempt at St. Peter's Square. However, the court turned down this request.

What can be said in his connection? Pandico's revelations, just as any version, need to be verified and proved. But do they really deserve less attention than the false testimony of Agca, on the basis of which Antonov has been under arrest in jail for over 2 years now without a single proof? This question is at first glance a rhetorical one. However, one should not forget that those who really organized the assassination are doing everything possible in order to push the court further along the so-called Bulgarian track and so to cover up their own tracks. But truth will triumph in the end because it cannot be invented. Only lies are invented.

TASS: AGCA CASE CRUMBLING, ROLE OF WEST EXPOSED

LD211734 Moscow TASS in English 1603 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Rome, June 21 TASS -- TASS correspondent Viktor Solomin reports:

The latest court session at the trial of persons alleged to be involved in the attempt on the life of Pope John Paul has produced fresh convincing proof that the Turkish terrorist Ali Agca gives false evidence implicating Bulgaria in that case. Agca, the newspaper, L'UNITA says, always finds himself in a predicament. A very dubious and even unbelievable plan of the assassination attempt transpires from his words. The Turk's answers are always absurd and do not fit the questions asked of him. Even the right-wing GIORNALE, which can hardly be suspected of sympathy for socialist countries, says that no one any longer believes in Agca's sincerity.

The reconstruction of the crime in the St. Peter Square, done by the Italian investigating judge Ilario Martella and prosecutor Antonio Albano, looks less and less believable, the newspaper LA REPUBLICA stresses. This makesshift story is being smashed piece by piece at every court session. At the latest session, the newspaper stresses, the court president had to say on several occasions that there was no logic in the terrorist's replies.

While Agca's groundless accusations of Bulgaria are crumbling down like a house of cards, the unseemly role played in that dirty affair by Western secret services is coming to light. Following the exposures of a boss of the Naples Mafia, Pandico, who said that Agca had been "worked over" by the Italian secret services in the Ascoli Piceno Prison and following the admissions of the Turk hinself that he was visited in his prison cell by an certain Pazienza, an international con man and agent of the Western secret services, other details have started to come to public knowledge. Observers draw attention, in particular, to a letter written by Agca to the U.S. consul in Rome and smuggled out of prison in August 1983. The letter said that the instructions received from the Americans had been fulfilled. You told me to begin and I began speaking, Agca wrote. When the accused was asked why he had written that letter he at first got confused and began giving ambiguous explanations, then said he had made it all up, but leter remarked that he wanted to secure support from the U.S. Government.

GORBACHEV REPORTEDLY ASKS AL-ASAD TO HELP ON HIJACKING

LD211919 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] The matter of the American hostages in Beirut is being very closely followed by Moscow. Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, who is at the moment in the Soviet capital, discussed the problem during his talks with Kremlin leaders. France Inter correspondent in Moscow, Jean-Pierre Guittard:

[Begin Guittard recording] Mr Gorbachev is following the affair of the American hostages very closely and keeps himself regularly informed of developments in the situation in Beirut. This revelation comes from several Soviet and Syrian officials who have participated in talks between the Kremlin number one and Mr Hafiz al-Asad during the last 48 hours. Mr Gorbachev is said in particular to have asked the Syrian president first, to give him any detailed news he has on the real or supposed intentions of Mr Nabih Birri; and second, to use his influence with the Lebanese Shi'ites, should the opportunity arise, so that the kidnapping and holding of the passengers and crew members of the TWA plane should not turn to tragedy.

The Soviet leaders fear above all, we know, a new American intervention or American-Israeli intervention in Lebanon. The Kremlin knows very well that President Reagan will not allow the situation to drag on eternally or to get away from him. Here, lacking the power to plan, control, or oppose an American reaction, Moscow is making an effort to reduce the causes in order not to have to suffer the consequences later. [end recording]

Al-Asad Departs After Rest, Holiday

LD221225 Moscow TASS in English 1220 GMT 22 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 22 TASS -- Hefiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Rennaissance Party, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, left the USSR today. He has been staying here for a working visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and for a brief rest.

At the airport he was seen off by Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, Sergey Sokolov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of defence of the USSR, and by other officials.

[Moscow TASS in English at 0524 GMT on 23 June in its review of the Soviet central press notes that "Newspapers report on the departure from Moscow by air of President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria, who was on a working visit and a short holiday in the Soviet Union."]

Moscow TV Shows Departure

LD222106 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian in its Vremya newscast at 1700 GMT on 22 June carries a report on the departure of Syrian President al-Asad from Moscow. The video shows Sokolov, Gromyko, Al-Asad, and Tikhonov walking abreast, together with other unidentified officials, across the airport tarmac. The camera cuts to show a closeup of Al-Asad smiling, shaking hands with Tikhonov, and someone is shown with his back to camera. Al-Asad is seen walking briskly across the tarmac and gesturing in a lively fashion with his hands.

PRAVDA REPORTS LEBANON EVENTS, HIJACKING DEMANDS

PM210943 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jun 85 First Edition p 5

[Reports by PRAVDA own correspondent Yu. Glukhov, TASS, and unidentified PRAVDA own correspondent under the general heading: "What is Washington Up To?"]

[Text] Beirut, 19 Jun -- With Syria acting as intermediary, an agreement has been reached on halting fighting in the vicinity of Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut. In accordance with the understandings that have been reached, a total ceasefire is envisaged. The heavy weapons in the camps will be collected and handed over to a joint committee. It will include two representatives each from Amal and the Palestinians and a Syrian observer.

Beirut, 19 Jun -- The exchange of fire continues along the "green line" that divides Beirut into east and west sectors. There have been mortar attacks on Christian and Muslim residential areas of the city. Civilians have been killed and injured.

Beirut, 19 Jun -- Another three of the passengers held hostage on the American airliner seized in Athens and hijacked to Beirut have been released in the Lebanese capital. They include the Greek pop singer Demis Roussos.

At a press conference N. Birri, leaders of the Shi'ite Amal movement, reiterated the hijackers' terms: in exchange for the hostages they are demanding the release of 700 Lebanese prisoners languishing in Israeli jails.

Meanwhile, ships of the U.S. 6th Fleet are continuing to gather off the Lebanese coast. There are calls in Washington for armed interference in Lebanon.

NEED FOR ARAB, PALESTINIAN UNITY STRESSED

LD212143 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Talk by specialist in Mideast affairs Pavel Demchenko]

[Text] I have said before that if the Palestinian problem had been solved at the appropriate time, the numerous tragic events would not have occurred in Lebanon. But the leaders of Israel, relying on the total backing of the United States, are hindering a just solution to the problem, and so far they have succeeded in this. Why? It appears that above all it is because the Palestinians and all the Arab world have been preoccupied lately in sorting out their relations amongst themselves. For instance, how was it possible that battles should rage for more than a month in the very camps of the Palestinians in which the Israelis were playing havoc not long ago, and the Arab world remained, until almost the last minute, incapable of finding a solution?

At this point we can speak, unfortunately, about at least two circumstances of grave consequences; first, that the state of division prevailing in the Arab world has had its effect on events. Many of the governments that are preoccupied with their domestic and internal problems have in fact turned their backs on the Palestinians and other forces which suffered from the Israeli expansion. Second, coordination of action was lost among the groups and organizations of the Palestinian movement, although the Palestinian question still remains objectively the core of the Middle East problem.

An impression arises among certain observers in the Middle East that even the Palestinians bourgeoisie, who work in the same line with the ruling bourgeoisie in a number of Arab countries, began to be touched by the needs of its deprived people, land, or at least that the revolutionary wing of the Palestine Resistance movement and the interests of the Palestinian refugees deprived of the homeland and all rights have been relagated to second place. Perhaps that is why propaganda is now being disseminated by all means ot the effect that the era of the armed struggle against Israel has passed and that under current conditions, one must concentrate only on political means, or to be more precise, on diplomacy. As an affirmation of this point of view which is held even by a part of the PLO leadership, the following complaint is uttered: From where is it possible to wage the struggle against Israel? The territories of all the Arab countries are closed to the Palestinian detachments. Lebanon was the last country neighboring Israel and the situation there has also become complex.

There is no doubt that it is up to the commander to choose the road by which he can win the battle -- whether by open battle, or through a military deception or through any other maneuver. We shall not go in depth on this subject. But I would like to give my impression, which I formed when talking to people who support the theory that I presented above. For some reason they intend to forget the occupied territories where a large number of Palestinians are living under the yoke of [word indistinct]. Is there not [words indistinct] chiefly to struggle against the occupiers for the people's political rights? This is the first impression. As to the second, it comes from the historical experience made available to the liberation forces including the forces operating in the Middle East. Success comes either from steadfastness and persistence and the combination of all forms and ways of the struggle or through the unification of the various detachments and fronts. The struggle fo the patriots in south Lebanon presented one of the examples of this. It is also evident that Syria's steadfastness creates a base for the unification of the anti-imperialist forces. We must not forget that the PLO during the period of its very cohesion achieved the greatest success in the Arab workd and on the international field and gained the right to be considered the legitimate representative of its people.

That is the historical experience. Anyone who considers that it is possible to secure any kind of concessions from the Zionists by weakening the left wing of the Palestinian movement in Lebanon or any other place is very wrong. We read in one of the Beirut papers that the expulsion of the Palestinians from Sabra, Shatila and Bourj al-Barajinah will protect the Lebanese from the blows of the Israelis. Let us take another view which says that if the Palestinians abandon the armed struggle, Washington will exert pressure on Israel to withdraw its forces from part of the West Bank. This view says: Why are we shedding blood if good Uncle Sam helps the Arabs? We must please him. But it is no secret that the facts revealed these days have thrown a new light on the fact that Uncle Sam does not seek anything except his own interest and the interest of his strategic ally -- Israel.

What are the facts? I shall mention two. An American diplomat, former Ambassador to Israel Samuel Lewis, said recently that General Sharon told him 6 months before the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in June 1982 of Israel's intention to seize Beirut. Did the American even try to prevent Israel doing this? Did the United States stop shipping arms and planes and bombs to Israel?

Never. This is because the plans and actions of Israel were in line with the Israeli and American interests alike. As to the fact that the Lebanese and the Palestinians would suffer greatly, this did not enter into the calculations of Washington.

The second fact is that Henry Kissinger, as it transpired, submitted several years ago a plan which was approved by the American State Department for the partition of Lebanon into cantons. The Israelis were informed of this and they undertook to help in achieving this plan through their Lebanese agents, bearing in mind that no place was allocated in cantons for the Palestinians who, according to the idea of the plan, would have to be expelled from Lebanese territory so that the security of the Israeli borders could be ensured. In other words, the United States wanted to enable Israel to widen the area of its occupation of the Arab territories, which it had usurped in 1967, as well as annexing Lebanese territory. Once more, as we see, the interests of the Lebanese and the Palestinians were not taken into account.

This is the case in reality. The similarity between this and the idea which Washington is making propaganda from, namely that it understands the problem of the Palestinians and is prepared to exert pressure on Israel so that they would agree to make concessions is very remote. In return for this illusion the Arabs are being asked a very small thing, namely to stop the struggle or to destroy the PLO, namely to do what the Israelis failed to achieve by the aggression of 1982. According to Washington's logic, the Arabs must abandon the idea of an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all the parties concerned, including the PLO and the Soviet Union.

In brief, what is desired is total surrender to imperialism and Zionism, which at the end of every calculation cannot resolve anything and do not want to resolve anything. All that they want is to cure the symptoms without touching the main thing, namely giving the Palestinian people their right to self-determination and withdraw from the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including the Golan Heights and also southern Lebanon. But is it not clear that peace and a normal life are impossible in the Middle East if this is not achieved? What is the way out in this case? The way out is undoubtedly available. The way out is the unification of all the anti-imperialist Arab forces with the Palestine resistance movement. Without consolidating their positions and strengthening their ranks rather than weakening them, it is not possible to reach a just solution to the complicated Middle East problems, first and foremost the Palestinian problem. The Arab peoples possess vast reserves but they need a single strategy and common aims and to work from the logic of reality relying on loyal friends outside the Arab world. Only by this condition it is possible for justice and peace to triumph in the Middle East.

TASS STATEMENT CONDEMNS RSA ACTIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA

PM240849 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jun 85 First Edition p 4

["TASS Statement"]

[Text] (TASS) -- The Republic of South Africa [RAS] racist regime, not restricting itself to harsh reprisals against the indigenous inhabitants of South Africa itself, is openly carrying out new aggressive actions against the independent African states. On 14 June this year, a special detachment of the RSA Armed Forces conducted a bandit raid on the capital of Botswana, Gaborone. Innocent people died, including women and children; there is a considerable number of seriously wounded people, and great material damage was inflicted.

The attack on Gaborone is yet another link in the chain of crimes of the RSA military, yet another proof that the apartheid regime is not only an inhuman system of racial oppression, but also a constant threat to peace and international security.

It is a noteworthy fact that in order to justify the aggressive actions against the neighboring sovereign states and the attempts to establish their "new order" throughout the southern African region, the rulers of Pretoria, not for the first time, are using the mendacious arguments about alleged bases of the African National Congress (ANC) -- which is leading the struggle of South African patriots agains the apartheid regime -- that are situated in these states. The real purpose of the continuous acts of aggression being committed by RSA racists is evident for everyone. It is to frighten the peoples of African countries, to suppress their will to struggle for their sovereign rights, their legitimate striving for freedom, independence, and social progress.

This fresh provocative act by the South African racists, like their recent attempted sabotage against oil depots in the Angolan province of Cabinda, is evidence that the RSA Government, while paying lip service to its desire to live in peace with its neighbors, is in fact continuing to pursue a policy of destabilization toward the independent African states. In this way the racist regime in Pretoria is not only deliberately ignoring the numerous UN decisions on normalization of the situation in southern Africa, including the decolonization of Namibia, but is also openly trampling on the generally recognized norms of international law.

It is no secret to anyone that the RSA would not be able to pursue its aggressive policy of "regional hegemonism" unless it were able to rely on the support of its Western patrons, first and foremost the United States. The facts show that it is the U.S. dministration's policy toward the Botha regime that has been one of the chief reasons for the growing aggressiveness of that regime and has given rise to its illusions that it can act with complete impunity.

TASS is authorized to state that there is resolute condemnation in the Soviet Union of the new aggressive action of the RSA racist regime against a sovereign African state. The efforts of Botswana on the international scene directed at defending its independence and territorial integrity find understanding and support on the part of the Soviet Union.

The USSR has been and is unfailingly in favor of an improvement of the entire political atmosphere in Africa, of ensuring the reliable security of independent African states from the encroachments of the forces of imperialism and reaction. The aggressive actions of the Pretoria regime should be halted in the most decisive manner. Only thus is it possible to maintain peace, to ensure the free and independent development of peoples in this area. The United Nations and its Security Council should add their influence on behalf of restoring legality and order in southern Africa.

PRAVDA CALLS FOR PARTY DISCIPLINE, RENEWAL

PM211420 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jun 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Preparing for Reports and Elections"]

[Text] Reports and elections in party organizations will be an important stage in the preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress. The CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum determined the timeframe for the next report and election campaign. During it there will be a profound and comprehensive examination of work done to fulfill the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and a detailed discussion of questions of party leadership of economic and cultural building and of the state of party organizational and ideological work.

Preparations are now under way everywhere for reports and elections. It involves much painstaking work requiring special attention to the many aspects of party organizations' life. Above all it is necessary to concentrate on the successful completion of 1985 and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole, prompt and high-quality preparations for the fulfillment of the plans of the 12th 5-Year Plan, and the development of precongress socialist competition.

The task of substantially accelerating socioeconomic progress set by the party compels all party organizations to adopt a creative approach to seeking out and mobilizing available reserves. The job is to comprehensively intensify production on the basis of the extensive introduction of scientific and technical achievements, improve planning and management, ensure the widespread dissemination of leading experience, ensure the strictest economy measures, and strengthen organization, discipline, and order.

The improvement of work style and, above all, the establishment of a businesslike approach are of decisive significance now. The party is demanding fewer words, assurances, and promises, and more real action, practical resources, responsibility, and principle. In preparation for the reports and elections there must be fuller generalization of the experience of collectives which know how to operate in that way and exposure of shortcomings inhibiting progress.

Party committees and primary party organizations are acting correctly when they focus attention on analyzing their work from the viewpoint of its efficiency. Many suggestions and critical remarks were made during the last report and election campaign. But have they all been implemented? What are the results of the work that has been done? What have we not succeeded in doing and why? These and other questions relating to the further intensification of supervision and verification of execution of decisions must be examined as concretely as possible and, in the time that remains, additional steps must be taken to ensure that one of the interesting and useful suggestions made by Communists is overlooked.

The guarantee of the success of any party organization is the Communists' activeness and militancy. That is why the party intends to give each of them greater responsibility for the attitude toward public duty, for the fulfillment of party decisions, and for the party member's honest and pure complexion. In Georgia, Belorussia, Estonia, Krasnodar and Khabarovsk Krays, and Gorkiy, Donetsk, Leningrad, Omsk, Tomsk, Ulyanovsk, Kharkov, and a number of other oblasts the practice of Communists' reports to primary party organizations is being improved on the eve of the report and election campaign and discussions are taking place with individuals. This is good!

A careful analysis of the way a person performs his party duties and how he works, studies, and behaves in everyday life and the offer of advice and recommendations will stimulate further ideological and professional growth and greater labor and social activity.

When preparing for reports and elections it is possible and necessary to analyze pressing cadre questions in depth. After all, leading party bodies have to be formed and they have to be strengthened with new blood. Stability in leadership, which presupposes a correct combination of experienced and young personnel, [always] proves its worth. But this cannot be accompanied by any hint of stagnation in cadre movement. There must be more boldness in promoting women and promising young staff to responsible positions.

The report and election campaign will begin in the primary party organizations, which are the party's chief potential. It is there that party policy is being implemented in real actions. The Communists' meetings must sum up what has been done in a Leninist style, without false idealization and empty talk; they must gather every morsel of positive experience, fearlessly reveal shortcomings, and ascertain the correct ways to improve matters.

Are they ready to do this everywhere? Do all meetings in party organizations take place in an atmosphere of criticism and self-criticism and Bolshevik candor? No, not all. "Sometimes the reports are all pomp and ceremony, full of generalities and geniality, and the debates are totally quiet and bland," T. Kudryavtsev, a party veteran from Nikolayevsk, Volgograd Oblast, writes to the editorial board. "This undersirable practice must be stopped."

The old Communist is right! We must not tolerate orchestrated, formal, toned-down discussions in which acute questions are played down or ignored. Instances of suppression of criticism are particularly intolerable. It should be organized in such a way that every party member is able to make full use of his right, as laid down in the rules, to make suggestions and observations and that no critical pronouncement is overlooked.

The party is making higher and higher demands on the tone, businesslike approach, and exactingness of upcoming rayon, city, oblast, and kray conferences and union republic Communist Party congresses. Eulogies and compliments and attempts to hide the essential nature of the matter behind generalities and to blame shortcomings on objective circumstances or breakdown of departmental coordination, which have sometimes occurred in the past, have no place at them.

Exactingness and more exactingness -- this is the main thing that is expected of Communists today. All preparations for reports and elections must be geared to ensuring that they take place at the highest constructive and critical level. It must be a serious review of the strength of every party organization. It is important that the meetings, conferences, and congresses should contribute to further strengthening the Leninist norms of party life, developing intraparty democracy, increasing Communists' activeness and initiative, and increasing their responsibility for the actions of their organization and of the party as a whole.

RYZHKOV VISITS SMOLENSK, PRESENTS AWARD TO CITY

PM240943 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jun 85 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Stay in Smolensk Oblast"]

[Text] Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, visited Smolensk Oblast 20-22 June in connection with the presentation of the Golden Star medal to the town of Smolensk. He visited several industrial and agricultural enterprises, and familiarized himself with the prospects for the social, economic, and cultural development of the town and oblast.

At the oblast party committee, Comrade Ryzhkov met with members of the obkom buro and with the oblast's party and soviet aktiv. It was stressed that in current conditions, when it is a matter of a new quality of our development, it is essential to move forward in strategically important directions: scientific and technical progress, structural reorganization of production, the transfer to a path of intensification, and profound reconstruction of the economic mechanism. Preparing for a fitting greeting to the 27th CPSU Congress, the workers of the city and countryside must seek out and put into operation all reserves for improving production efficiency and output quality. Urgent tasks were indicated for improving good supplies, increasing the production of goods and services for the people, expanding the construction of housing, and improving working people's sociocultural and consumer conditions. In the concluding year of the 5-year plan it is essential successfully to fulfill its targets and the 5-year plan as a whole, to organize the performance of agricultural work to a high standard, to bring in and store the entire harvest, and to strengthen labor and production discipline in all links.

A meeting took place at the aviation factory between Comrade Ryzhkov and leaders of the factory, engineering and technical staff, team leaders, and workers. During the meeting questions were raised connected with the speeding up of scientific and technical progress, the introduction of start-to-finish contracting and financial autonomy, and improving the quality of products. The production leaders and team leaders imparted their experience in introducing progressive forms of labor organization and progressive manufacturing methods and in increasing the production of equipment and aircraft by modernizing shops and replacing obsolete machine tools.

In a talk with leaders of the construction directorate and of the administration of Yartsevo factories -- the iron-casting and the diesel engine factory of the Avtozil production association -- Comrade Ryzhkov focused attention on increasing the pace of constructing the enterprises, and of the timely commissioning of the first stage of the iron foundry next year, on the economy of materials, electric power and fuel. The transfer of truck transport to diesel fuel throughout the country is a big reserve for saving fuel.

At the Mikheykovskiy specialized animal fattening sovkhoz in Yartsevskiy rayon, Comrade Ryzhkov asked about the improvement of cultural and everyday living conditions of the rural workers, about the experience of using improved lands and of raising the yield of agricultural crops by improving the fertility of the fields, and also about the progress of carrying out the road program, of fodder procurement, of increasing the sale of meat and other products.

Comrade Ryzhkov visited the Kristall diamond factory, and inspected the oblast Exhibition of Achievements of the Economy, and also architectural and historical sights of the hero-city. In Yartsevo he inspected the memorial complex, erected in honor of Soviet warrior-defenders and liberators of the town. He laid a wreath at the eternal flame in memory of those who perished in the years of the Great Patriotic War. In Smolensk flowers were laid at the monument to Lenin, and a wreath at the eternal flame in the Square of the Memory of Heroes. In a tour of the oblast, Comrade Ryzhkov was accompanied by Comrade Klimenko, first secretary of the Smolensk Obkom, and by Comrade Filatov, chairman of the oblispolkom.

Address by Ryzhkov

LD212205 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] A ceremonial session was held in Smolensk today devoted to the presentation of the Gold Star medal to the hero-city. Smolensk earned this high award for the heroism and steadfastness displayed by the defenders of the city, and the mass heroism of the working people in the struggle against the German fascist invaders in the years of the Great Patriotic War. A speech was made at the session by Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who was warmly welcomed by the meeting.

[Begin Ryzhkov recording] Dear comrades, a gold star on a city's banner is a most high honor, and at the same time an enormous responsibility for inhabitants of Smolensk to their people. It obliges them always to be at the forefront of the multi-faceted, creative work of the party and state, to be in the front ranks of the struggle to improve all aspects of life of Soviet society.

The program of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development, the basic directions of work in the contemporary period, and the current and long-term tasks of the party were defined by the April 1985 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. This important political event evoked a great reaction in the country and abroad. The plenum clearly showed the innovative activity of our party, the feeling for the new which is characteristic of it, the readiness for big political decisions and the realistic and mobilizing nature of its Leninist political course. The plenum armed the Communists and the whole Soviet people with a clear and scientifically grounded program of action directed at achieving a qualitatively new condition of the socialist society which we have built.

Of extremely significant importance for the implementation of the party's economic strategy is the conference in the CPSU Central Committee on matters of accelerating scientific and technical progress. It is the main link in the work of fulfilling the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum and preparing for the 27th Party Congress. In approaching the congress, the Central Committee is doing everything necessary to ensure that the party's political course should most fully respond to the requirements of social development and the interests and aspirations of the Soviet people.

The ideas of the party and the specific steps to put them into practice are receiving lively approval and full support from the broad masses. They are engendering in our society an atmosphere of moral-political and labor enthusiasm, optimism, and belief in one's strength and the inexhaustibly creative potential of socialism. This enthusiasm was displayed especially clearly in the patriotic and internationalist cohesion of Soviet society during the preparation for nationwide celebrations of the 40th anniversary of victory in the Great Patriotic War.

The sacred duty of memory and profound gratitude was shown by Soviet people to the heroism and valor of those who took up arms to defend the freedom and independence of the Land of the Soviets, who routed the bestial horde of the German fascist invaders, who unstintingly labored in the rear. [applause]

The feat of Smolensk in the struggle against the German fascist occupiers will be remembered forever -- it is truly immortal. The city physically blocked the road to them in the strategically important direction of Moscow. For over 2 months the fighters of the Red Army and the people's militia fearlessly fought the overwhelming forces of the enemy. It was here on the soil of Smolensk that, in the crucible of severe ordeals and mass heroism, the Soviet guard was born. It was here, near Smolensk, a powerful blow was struck to the Hitlerites' calculations of a blitzkrieg, and hundreds of thousands of Hitler soldiers and officers met their end at the walls of the city. Addressing the military past in our thoughts, we have every right to say that the Battle of Smolensk was the prologue of the defeat of the German fascist troops at Moscow.

Our country is now entering a very crucial period of its development. You know, comrades, how the question was posed at the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum, at the June conference on questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress. We must not only raise the rates of economic growth and achieve a breakthrough in the negative tendencies in the economy. We have to bring about a radical turn for the better; on a fundamentally new, higher material and technical organizational basis we have to emerge onto the world level of labor productivity.

In essence, what is required is to ensure a new quality of the development of Soviet society, confident progress forward in all strategically important directions, a structural reorganization and all-embracing intensification of production and the creation of an effective system of management. This will be a reliable foundation for carrying out wide social programs, increasingly full satisfaction of the growing material and spiritual demands of Soviet people, and strengthening the defense capability of our country.

The party has defined the basic link in improving economic activity, which is scientific and technical progress. The cardinal task of accelerating it predetermines the content of all work in preparing for the next CPSU congress and the subsequent fulfillment of its decisions. We do have potential for implementing it. The country now has at its disposal a powerful production and scientific-technical potential, qualified, well-educated cadres of workers and collective-farm workers, specialists,and scientists. We have built up a rich experience of solving the most complex scientific and technical problems on the scale of the national economy. Now the task is to ensure the speediest and fullest possible utilization of all this potential. We must rebuild resolutely and quickly the investment structure policy; we must rely primarily on technical re-equipment of functioning enterprises, on economizing resources,and on a sharp improvement in the quality of the goods being produced.

We must bring science and production closer together and remove all barriers in our path, whether economic, organizational,or psychological. As was stressed at the CPSU Central Committee conference, our cadres must realize the vital necessity of reorienting every enterprise, every industry,and the entire economy towards the path of intensive development. We have no time to wait to stir things into action. The party is concentrating the working people's efforts on ensuring a sharp change in raising the economy's efficiency in the new, 12th 5-Year Plan period, on the basis of an acceleration of scientific and technical progress.

The realistic assessment of the economic situation and the scientifically-based conception of accelerating the social and economic development of the country on the basis of the achievements of scientific and technical progress have met with the full support of the entire Soviet people. The task now consists in mastering new management methods more quickly, in continuously perfecting them and in creating economic and organizational conditions that make production as receptive as possible to scientific and technical progress. This is required for a solution of the fundamental question of the party's economic policy, for an acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development. The highest import of this acceleration, as was stressed at the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum, is to ensure a steady, step-by-step rise in the people's prosperity, to improve all aspects of the life of Soviet people and to create the conditions for a harmonious development of the individual.

Comrades, in conclusion may I express the firm conviction that the working people of the city and oblast of Smolensk, true to their traditions, will continue to increase the riches of their home area, make a worthy contribution to the implementation of the creative plans of the Soviet people and to the strengthening of the economic and defense might of our fatherland. [applause] [end recording]

Then Comrade Ryzhkov read out the decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet on the award to Smolensk of the honorary title "Hero-City," and to the stormy applause of the meeting, pinned the Gold Star medal to the city's banner. Those who spoke at the session expressed profound gratitude to the Communist Party and Soviet state for the high award. They declared that they would expend all their efforts for the successful fulfillment of the tasks of the year and the 5-year plan as a whole, and would worthily greet the 27th CPSU Congress.

ALIYEV TOURS TATAR ASSR, EXAMINES PROGRESS

LD240724 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0200 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Text] Problems of incorporating the achievements of scientific and technical progress and improving the reliability and carrying capacity of the railway mainline linking the center with the Urals were examined on 21-23 June during a trip by Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on the Kazan line of this major transport artery.

In the town of Murom, Vladimir Oblast, he acquainted himself with progress in work on the reconstruction and expansion of the points works. Comrade Aliyev paid great attention to the electrification of the Moscow-Kazan-Sverdlovsk line, which is intended to ensure rhythmic work and increase the volume of cargo along the whole length of the track. He visited Arzamas railway junction and Bobylaskaya station in Gorkiy Oblast and the marshalling station and depot at Yudino, near Kazan. Comrade Aliyev also visited the construction site of a motor traffic bridge over the Volga and Kazan River port. Comrade Aliyev took an interest in the prospects for increasing output of consumer goods and improving their quality during a visit to the Krasnyy Luch cotton combine and the Murom Ordzhonikidze works of the Tatar fur association. During meetings with the party and administrative aktiv of Tatariya and Murom, attention was focused on tasks facing communists and all working people in preparing a worthy greeting for the 27th CPSU Congress and in the struggle to carry out the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum and the directives of the conference at the party Central Committee on the acceleration of scientific and technological progress.

ALIYEV OPENS HEALTH CONFERENCE, READS GREETINGS

LD231731 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 23 Jun 85

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers has sent greetings to the participants and guests of an international conference on prophylactic cardiology, who are meeting in Moscow today to discuss and map out ways for effective treatment of widespread and dangerous diseases of our time -- diseases of the heart and cardiac vessels.

The work of your conference, with the participation of eminent scientists and specialists, will undoubtedly help to solve this great and complex problem, the greetings message says. The joining together of the efforts of scientists from various countries, regardless of their national affiliation, political views, or religious convictions will enable a substantial contribution to be made to the development of the science and practice of preventing cardiovascular diseases.

Soviet people, like the peoples of other countries, well realize that the struggle for mankind's health is inseparable from the struggle for peace. The work of the doctors' movement to avert a nuclear war, which exerts great influence on world public opinion and makes its own contribution to the noble cause of averting a nuclear catastrophe, deserves the highest appraisal.

The USSR Council of Ministers wishes the participants in the conference fruitful work, new scientific achievements, and a successful solution to the most important tasks in the field of protecting the health of the population.

The greetings of the USSR Council of Ministers was read at the opening of the conference by Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

GRISHIN REPORTS ON YOUTH FESTIVAL PREPARATIONS

LD211905 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Muscovites' tasks in preparing the city to receive the numerous guests of the 12th International Youth and Student Festival were discussed today at a meeting of the party-economic aktiv of the capital. The Moscow CPSU City Committee and the Moscow Soviet Executive Committee have adopted measures for carrying out in the city the necessary repair and amenity work, preparing transportation, and ensuring public order during the festival. A great deal of attention was devoted to raising the professional skill of personnel who are to be on duty at festival events. A plan for providing artistic and political decorations for the city has been drawn up and is being carried out. In the days remaining before the opening of the festival, the tasks of re-checking the readiness of facilities to receive the guests and the matter of control of all sectors has been posed. The 12th International Festival must leave a good remembrance of the Land of the Soviets with the guests.

Comrade Grishin, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Moscow City Party Committee, spoke to those assembled.

JUSTICE OFFICIAL ON ECONOMIC CRIMES, DRUNKENNESS

LD232250 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 23 Jun 85

["Mailbag" program presented by Boris Kondratov]

[Excerpts] [Kondratov] Every month All-Union Radio receives around 1,000 letters which in one way or another are connected with questions related to socialist legality and the activities of the law-enforcement bodies. In analyzing this post, you can see that cooperation between the public, militia bodies, the courts, and the procuracy has become closer, and all this yields good results in the fight against evil. I shall be talking today with Sergey Aleksandrovich Shishkov, deputy procurator general of the USSR, state justice councillor, first class. The letters include many in which citizens show great interest in problems relating to the improvement of our economy. Giving stories of organizational shortcomings at enterprises and on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, of inefficient and wasteful use of state resources, mismanagement, drunkenness and other violations of legality, the authors of the letters believe that an insufficiently vigorous battle is being waged against all these phenomena.

[Shishkov] This really is the paramount issue. The eradication of violations of legality, the thrifty use of our resources, a caring attitude toward public property, and considered and efficient economic management -- in other words, everything that has a direct bearing on the economic might of our motherland and the prosperity of Soviet people -- are of course among the most important tasks.

We realize that the law-enforcement agencies and in particular the procuracy, which is the top body overseeing the observance of the law, must contribute to this matter of concern to the whole people. For instance, take antistate phenomena such as false statistics and window-dressing. The results of checks made by the procurator's office and other material at our disposal show that effective measures have not yet been adopted everywhere to put a stop to these. False statistics continue to be discovered at many enterprises of the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry and the USSR Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry. The picture is also unfavorable at certain enterprises of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, consumer services for the population, housing, municipal services, road transportation, and construction organizations.

It must be admitted that in agriculture too, details of sown areas, the numbers of cattle, and increases in the animal population are often falsified. This is done in order to obtain additional output not officially accounted for, to boost harvest figures artificially, and so on. Naturally, in these cases the procurators take the necessary measures in accordance with their powers; they call to account both those who set out to deceive and those who fail to perform their obligations to uncover and stop contraventions of legality. We are also helped in this by letters from citizens, including those sent on from the editorial offices of newspapers and magazines, and from you in the radio editorial offices.

[Kondratov] But what are the main reasons for the incidence of false reporting, this intolerable phenomenon which is altogether foreign to our society, Sergey Aleksandrovich?

[Shiskov] In my view, this is a direct consequence of an indulgent and narrow departmental approach to this antisocial phenomenon on the part of many economic managers, including senior officials of ministries and departments, as well as of ineffective use of the auditing services. Individual officials resort to these machinations in order to conceal failures in the work of enterprises. The serious public danger of these malpractices is that they throw bookkeeping and accounting into confusion, they undermine planning and operational administration in industry, construction, transportations, and agriculture, they make control difficult, and they distort projections for economic development, thus causing great harm to the country's national economy. And that is not to mention the incalculable moral harm done to the education of industrial, office, and professional workers.

Our criminal law has made special provision for those who falsify accounts, under which these misdeeds are categorized as antistate actions, involving sentences of deprivation of liberty for up to 3 years. Officials who cook the books are expected to repay not only that proportion of the sums involved which they have personally pocketed without justification, but also the full losses deriving from extra pay and bonuses.

It should be noted that in recent years the procuracy agencies have begun to wage a more active struggle against mismanagement, false accounting, and the production of poor quality goods -- in other words, things which in themselves cause losses to the state, and create the conditions for other more dangerous crimes such as embezzlement, abuse of official position for gain, and bribe-taking. It is important to understand the main thing. The struggle will be stepped up. The unworthy habit of cheating the state will be eradicated, and no one should have any delusions about that. The guarantee of this is the party line defined at the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum.

The economic activities of an enterprise, organization, or institution largely depend on the competence, degree of organization, exactingness, responsibility, political maturity, and honesty of the managers. Where managers demonstrate these qualities in practice, everyone performs his or her obligations with precision and conscientiously, all departments work in harmony, and of course you can see tangible results from this.

On the other hand, the manager who proves incapable of organizing things and embarks on the dishonest course of deceiving the state in practice gets bogged down in machinations himself. No doubt you have had more than once occasion to hear about freelance operators. Well, you can often see these people swarming round these sorry excuses for managers. As you will gather, the freelance operator is not governed by communist ideals, and not by state interests. In the mores of this private-ownership mentality, just one desire can be glimpsed: to grab as much as he can from the state. To this end, the freelance operator uses the weakness of the manager, and it happens that he enters into collusion with him and they steal together.

Take for example Bykov, former director of the Zakamskiy Sovkhoz in Chistopolskiy Rayon, Tatar ASSR, who was unable to organize the work on his sovkhoz and who turned out to be a dishonest person. Opportunists [shabashniki] found this out and immediately several groups of them appeared at the sovkhoz. Together with Bykov and sovkhoz work superintendent Idrisov, these operators inflated the volume of the building and repair work at farm buildings; they overcharged, prepared false documents, wrote work accounts in the name of nonexistent people, and unlawfully charged money which they shared among themselves.

As a result, a total of more than R140,000 has been stolen from the state. Bykov, Idrisov, and others received their due -- they were sentenced to long terms of deprivation of liberty and the loss incurred by the state was recovered from them in full. The evil, as one says, has been punished. But the question of how the collectives where these people worked allowed them to steal from them for almost 4 years remains open. It is necessary to understand that the struggle conducted by the state bodies against mismanagement, false statistics, window-dressing, waste, and other crimes is everybody's business. Bykov and his company could have been revealed earlier if the people around them had not remained silent as if it did not concern them.

[Kondratov] Sergey Aleksandrovich, we all know that major measures on intensifying the fight against drunkenness are being carried out in the country.

[Shishkov] You have drawn attention to the fact of special exactingness toward those people who break the law in the state of drunkenness. This is obvious. Most criminal actions take place because of drunkenness, and these are mainly serious crimes such as murder, robbery, malicious hooliganism, etc. But drunkenness is not merely a crime. It causes great harm to society in all spheres of life. Nine out of ten cases of absenteeism are due to drunkenness. Production tasks are not fulfilled, labor productivity is decreasing, defective products are made, and the country is losing billions of rubles-worth of production. Drunkenness is the cause of injuries, and accidents.

People who drink at their place of work should not be in positions of responsibility. It is known that drinking causes lack of control, familiarity in working relations, and reduced exactingness toward each other. We are talking now about the responsibility of managers. Those team leaders, heads of sections, shifts, workshops who want to be too kind toward drunks, who do not pay attention to them appearing at work in a state of drunkenness, who let them work at machines and other mechanisms, who conceal examples of drinking at the place of work, will be called to account especially strictly.

The fight against drunkenness at home is also being stepped up. To deal with that we have not only administrative means and criminal law. The civil law also envisages the possibility of evicting from their apartments those people who drink systematically and who violate the rules of socialist communal life. Eviction can be initiated not only by the procurator but by relatives, neighbors, housing agencies, and the public too.

[Kondratov] Sergey Aleksandrovich, you mentioned the complaints sent to the office of USSR procurator. While preparing for this program, I learned that the office answers more than 3 million letters a year.

GORBACHEV ECONOMIC SPEECH PUBLISHED IN PAMPHLET

LD200204 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 19 Jun 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's report "The Fundamental Issues of the Party's Economic Policy" which he delivered at the CPSU Central Committee conference on issues of scientific-technical progress on 11 June 1985, has been published as a separate pamphlet. The pamphlet has been issued by the Politicheskaya Literatura Publishing House.

SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES GEORGIAN PARTY MEETING

LD231725 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 23 Jun 85

[Text] The experiment on improving the planning and management of the national economic complex of the Georgian town of Poti, which was begun 4 years ago, was recently approved by the USSR Council of Ministers. Its further development was discussed at a meeting of the party and economic aktiv of Georgia, which was held in Poti. Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Communist Party of Georgia, spoke at the meeting.

SHEVARDNADZE SPEAKS AT JUBILEE MEETING

LD221427 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 22 Jun 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Scarlet carnations were laid today at the memorials to Vladimir Ilich Lenin and his loyal comrade-in-arms Tskhakaya. The ceremonies that had been taking place in the republic in commemoration of the 120th anniversary of Tskhakaya's birth place of the fiery revolutionary Leninist. Comrade Shevardnadze delivered a speech at a jubilee meeting which took place.

VAGRIS ELECTED CHAIRMAN OF LATVIAN PRESIDIUM

LD220933 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0905 GMT 22 Jun 85

[Text] Riga, 22 Jun (TASS) -- Fifty-five year old Yan Vagris was today elected the new chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Lativa at a regular session of the highest organ of power in this Soviet Baltic republic. He replaced Petr Strautmanis, retiring on a pension, who held this post over a period of 11 years.

Before his election Janis Vagris headed the party organization of Riga, the republic's capital.

LATVIA HOLDS EXTRAORDINARY SESSION ON LAW, ORDER

LD212253 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2230 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] An extraordinary session of the Supreme Soviet of Latvia will meet in Riga today [22 June]. The deputies are to examine organizational questions and tasks of the law-enforcement and other state organs and public organizations in strengthening socialist legality and law and order in the republic.